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ABSTRACT

This publication provides an overview of the multilateral conventions, bilateral conventions, and unilateral decisions on the recognition of higher education entrance, intermediate, and final qualifications which are in force in Economic Community Member States. The material collected originates mainly from three sources: (1) the study "Academic Recognition of Diplomas in the European Community, Present State and Prospects" by Edwin H. Cox; (2) material collected by the Education Information Network in the European Community (EURYDICE), European Unit, in 1981; and (3) information collected by the European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students (ERASMUS) Bureau from the National Academic Recognition Information Centres (NARICs). Appendices (comprising nearly half the document) include the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas Leading to Admission to Universities; the Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas, and Degrees Concerning Higher Education in the States Belonging to the Europe Region; the Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the German Federal Republic Concerning Exemptions from Classes, Examinations, and Diplomas for Admittance to Higher Education in Science, Arts Subjects, and Humanities in Each Other's Country; and an extract from a Cultural Agreement Between the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg and the Republic of France. (GLR)

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IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

ACADEMIC RECOGNITION OF HIGHER EDUCATION ENTRANCE, INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL QUALIFICATIONS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL CONVENTIONS, UNILATERAL DECISIONS

Commission of the European Communities
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INTRODUCTION

In August 1977, a very interesting study entitled "Academic Recognition of Diplomas in the European Community, Present State and Prospects" by Edwin H. Cox, was published by the Commission of the European Communities. This study gives an overview of the state conventions and decisions related to academic recognition in the Member States of the Community and contains recommendations which significantly influenced European Community higher education policy in the late 1970's and early 1980's.

The Cox study has since become outdated. Greece, Portugal and Spain have joined the European Community within the last 10 years. Therefore, the National Academic Recognition Information Centre (NARIC) network of the European Communities, whose secretariat is at the ERASMUS Bureau in Brussels, felt that an update of information on the academic recognition of higher education qualifications within the European Community would be useful.

This publication provides an overview of the multilateral conventions, bilateral conventions and unilateral decisions on the recognition of higher education entrance, intermediate and final qualifications which are in force in EC Member States. The material collected originates mainly from three sources:

1. The study "Academic Recognition of Diplomas in the European Community, Present State and Prospects" by Edwin H. Cox (Commission of the European Communities, Education Series No. 10, Brussels, August 1977);

2. Material which was collected by EURYDICE, European Unit, in 1981;

3. Information which was recently collected by the ERASMUS Bureau from the National Academic Recognition Information Centres (NARICs).

This paper cannot provide a complete overview. It is also likely that some information contained herein is outdated or incomplete.

The publication describes state conventions only, not conventions and agreements which were concluded among higher education institutions in European Community Member States.

It is hoped that it will be of use to ministries, higher education institutions and other interested parties inside and outside the European Community.

A. MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

A. MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

All Member States of the European Community are also Member States of the Council of Europe and Unesco (1). In contrast to the European Community, both the Council of Europe and Unesco created multilateral conventions covering

1. the equivalence of diplomas leading to admission to universities
2. the equivalence of periods of university study, and
3. the academic recognition of university qualifications.

The recognition of foreign certificates, diplomas or degrees to qualify for the practice of a profession - an item which is also contained in the Unesco conventions - is not part of this brochure. However, it should be mentioned that this form of academic recognition for professional purposes is the only aspect among those mentioned above in which the European Community has so far been active (2).

Whereas the Council of Europe conventions covering fields 1 to 3 above, date from 1953, 1956 and 1959 respectively, the Unesco conventions covering these three fields and the professional field are much more recent. They were adopted in 1976 (for the Arab and European States bordering on the Mediterranean) and in 1979 (for the States belonging to the Europe Region). While the Council of Europe conventions cited above are in force for all or nearly all Member States of the European Community, the Unesco conventions were signed by all relevant European Community Member States, but they were ratified by only some of them.

Table 1 shows the multilateral conventions (Council of Europe Conventions and Unesco conventions) which are in force in European Community Member Countries.

Table 2 gives information on the recognition of the European Baccalaureate by European Community Member States and of the International Baccalaureate both by European Community Member States and their higher education institutions.

1. Recognition of Higher Education Entrance Qualifications

a) European Community

There is no multilateral convention of the European Community governing the recognition of higher education entrance qualifications.

b) Council of Europe

The "European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas Leading to Admission to Universities" was signed in Paris on 11 December 1953. This convention is in force within the 12 Member States of the European Community.

The Convention provides in Article 1, section 1, that each signatory

> *"shall recognize for the purpose of admission to the universities situated in its territory, admission to which is subject to State control, the equivalence of those diplomas awarded in the territory of each other Contracting Party which constitute a requisite qualification for admission to similar institutions in the country in which these diplomas were awarded".*

Article 1, section 4 provides that in cases where universities are outside State control, the signatories will encourage individual institutions to accept "the principle stated in the preceding paragraphs".

---

(1) The United Kingdom withdrew from Unesco in December 1985.

(2) Council Directives: Medicine 16 June 1975, Dentistry 25 July 1978, Veterinary Medicine 18 December 1978, Architecture 10 June 1985, Pharmacy 16 September 1985.
Amended Proposal for a Council Directive on a General System for the Recognition of Higher Education Diplomas Awarded on Completion of Vocational Courses of at Least Three Years' Duration (submitted to the Council by the Commission), COM/86 257 final, 13 May 1986.

CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS IN FORCE BETWEEN MEMBER STATES AND BETWEEN MEMBER STATES AND THIRD COUNTRIES

Table 1: MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

X = in force
NA = not applicable
Y = ratified
• = possibility of membership
Z = signed, but not ratified
O = withdrew from UNESCO after ratification

Country	A. Council of Europe Conventions			B. UNESCO Conventions	
	1. Admission to University (1)	2. Periods of Study (2)	3. University Qualifications (3)	4. Europe Region (4)	5. Mediterranean (5)
B	X	X	X	Y, X	NA
D	X	X	X	Z	NA
DK	X	X	X	Y, X	NA
E	X	X	X	Y, X	Z
F	X	X	X	Z	Z
G	X			Z	Z
I	X	X	X	Y, X	Y, X
IRL	X	X	X	Z	NA
LUX	X	X		Z	NA
NL	X	X	X	Y, X	NA
P	X	X	X	Y, X	NA•
UK	X	X	X	O - Y, X	NA

(1) European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities
(2) European Convention on the Equivalence of Periods of University Study
(3) European Convention on the Academic Recognition of University Qualifications
(4) Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees concerning Higher Education in the States belonging to the Europe Region
(5) International Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees in Higher Education in the Arab and European States bordering on the Mediterranean.

CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS IN FORCE BETWEEN MEMBER STATES AND BETWEEN MEMBER STATES AND THIRD COUNTRIES

Table 2: RECOGNITION OF THE EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE AND THE INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE

Country	A. EUROPEAN BACCALAUREATE	B. INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE	
		State Recognition	Higher Education Institution Recognition
B	X	X	
D	X	Y	YY
DK	X	Y	YY
E	X	Y	YY
F	X	Y	YY
G	X	—	
I	X	X	XX
IRL	X	—	YY
LUX	X		
NL	X	X	XX
P	X	Y	
UK	X		YY

X = full recognition by the Member State
Y = restricted recognition by the Member State
— = no recognition by the Member State
XX = full recognition by all higher education institutions of the Member State
YY = restricted recognition by all or some higher education institutions of the Member State

There are two restrictive conditions in relation to the operative paragraphs, namely that the principles need not be applied to a person seeking entry to an institution in the country of which he is a national and that the principles shall be applied (Article 1.2) "subject to the availability of places".

This convention has limited value for other reasons. The Higher Education and Research Committee of the Council for Cultural Cooperation of the Council of Europe published further explanations of some terms of the Convention in October 1974, of which the Council of Ministers took note in April 1975. These explanations are not part of the Convention and are expressive only of an opinion. The most important observations for the purposes of this paper are that :

a) the possession of an equivalent diploma grants a right to consideration and the right not to be denied admission solely on grounds of qualifications. There is no guarantee of access;

b) the imposition of quotas on the number of foreign students does not contravene the Convention, though a number amounting to less than 5% of all students would contravene the spirit and intention of the Convention;

c) selection on grounds of nationality will not of itself contravene the convention, provided that all selection criteria are reasonable and objective;

d) a test of an applicant's competence in the language of the host institution will not contravene the Convention.

The "Protocol to the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas Leading to Admission to Universities", signed in Strasburg on 3 June 1964 provides that each signatory shall also recognize

> *"the equivalence of diplomas awarded by institutions which a Contracting Party officially sponsors outside its own territory and whose diplomas it assimilates to those awarded within its territory"* (Article 1.1.).

c) **Unesco**

The "Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees concerning Higher Education in the Europe Region" was adopted in Paris on 21 December 1979. This convention is in force for Belgium, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom (the United Kingdom's withdrawal from Unesco does not affect its adherence to this convention). The convention was signed, but not yet ratified by the remaining five Member States of the European Community.

The "International Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees in Higher Education in the Arab and European States Bordering on the Mediterranean" was adopted in Nice on 17 December 1976. This convention is in force for Italy, and France, Greece and Spain have signed without yet ratifying it. Portugal may become a member, but has not yet signed the convention. Since the provisions of this "Nice Convention" are similar to those of the Convention for the States belonging to the Europe region and since for geographical reasons the "Nice Convention" applies only to part of the European Community Member States, there will be no description of the provisions of this convention within the current paper.

The "Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees Concerning Higher Education in the States Belonging to the Europe Region" provides that (Article 3.1.):

> *"The Contracting States in addition to any obligations of governments, agree to take all feasible steps with a view to encouraging the competent authorities concerned to give recognition, as defined in Article 1, paragraph 1 to secondary school leaving certificates and other diplomas issued in the other Contracting States that grant access to higher education with a view to enabling the holders to undertake studies in institutions of higher education situated in the respective territories of the Contracting States."*

There are two restrictive conditions (Article 3.2.), namely that admission is dependent on the availability of places, and an adequate ability in the language of instruction of the host institution. The Convention further establishes or recommends the establishment of administrative machinery to facilitate and monitor the implementation of the convention, and envisages a variety of administrative devices in this context (Articles 8 to 11).

2. Recognition of Higher Education Courses and Intermediate Qualifications

a) European Community

There is no multilateral convention of the European Community governing the recognition of higher education courses and intermediate qualifications.

b) Council of Europe

The "European Convention on the Equivalence of Periods of University Study" was signed in Paris on 15 December 1956. This convention is in force for all Member States of the European Community except Greece.

The convention provides that where the State is competent in matters of equivalence, each signatory (Article 2.1.):

> *"shall recognize a period of study spent by a student of modern languages in another member country of the Council of Europe as equivalent to a similar period spent in his home university provided that the authorities of the first-mentioned university have issued to such a student a certificate attesting that he has completed the said period of study to their satisfaction."*

Signatories further agree (Article 4) to:

> *"endeavour to determine, by means of unilateral or bilateral arrangements, the conditions under which an examination passed or a course taken by a student during a period of study in a university of another member country of the Council of Europe may be considered as equivalent to a similar examination passed or a course taken by a student in his home university."*

In cases where the State is not the competent body in respect of equivalences, signatories (Article 5) "shall encourage the favourable consideration and application ... of the principles ...".

c) Unesco

The "Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas, and Degrees Concerning Higher Education in the States Belonging to the Europe Region" defines "partial studies" in the following manner (Article 1.2.):

> *"For the purposes of this Convention,* partial studies *means periods of study or training which while not constituting a complete course are such that they add significantly to the acquisition of knowledge or skills."*

"Recognition" is defined in the following way (Article 1.1.):

> *"For the purpose of this Convention, the* recognition *of a foreign certificate, diploma or degree of higher education means its acceptance as a valid credential by the competent authorities in a Contracting State and the granting to its holder of rights enjoyed by persons who possess a national certificate, diploma or degree with which the foreign one is assessed as comparable."*

Recognition is further defined as follows:

> *"(a) Recognition of a certificate, diploma or degree with a view to undertaking or pursuing studies at the higher level shall enable the holder to be considered for entry to the higher educational and research institutions of any Contracting State as if he were the holder of a comparable certificate, diploma or degree issued in the Contracting State concerned."*

There are two restrictions in Article 1 (1 (a) and 1 (c)) which read:

> *"Such recognition does not exempt the holder of the foreign certificate, diploma or degree from complying with the conditions (other than those relating to the holding of a diploma) which may be required for admission to the higher educational or research institution concerned of the receiving State."*

> *"Recognition of a certificate, diploma or degree should not, however, entitle the holder to more rights in another Contracting State than he would enjoy in the country in which the certificate, diploma or degree was awarded."*

Article 2.2. (a) (v) declares that the aim of close cooperation between the Contracting States is:

> *"to adopt flexible criteria for the evaluation of partial studies, based on the educational level reached and on the content of the courses taken, bearing in mind the interdisciplinary character of knowledge at the higher educational level."*

Article 4.1. (b) further stipulates as an "undertaking for immediate application" that:

> *"The Contracting States, in addition to any obligations of governments, agree to take all feasible steps with a view to encouraging the competent authorities concerned to: define, so far as possible, the procedure applicable to the recognition, for the purpose of the pursuit of studies, of the partial studies pursued in higher educational institutions situated in the other Contracting States."*

3. Recognition of Higher Education Final Qualifications

a) European Community

There is no multilateral convention of the European Community governing the recognition of foreign higher education final qualifications.

b) Council of Europe

The "European Convention on the Academic Recognition of University Qualifications" was signed in Paris on 14 December 1959. This convention is in force within all Member States of the European Community except Greece and Luxemburg.

The convention provides that where the State is competent in matters of the equivalence of university qualifications, the signatories (Article 3.1.):

> *"shall grant academic recognition to university qualifications conferred by a university situated in the territory of another Contracting Party."*

Such recognition will entitle the holder (Article 3.2.):

> *(a) to pursue further university studies and sit for academic examination on completion of such studies with a view to proceeding to a further degree, including that of a doctorate, on the same conditions as those applicable to nationals of the Contracting Party, where admission to such studies and examinations depends upon the possession of a similar national university qualification;*
>
> *(b) to use an academic title conferred by a foreign university, accompanied by an indication of its origin."*

In cases where the State is not competent in matters of the equivalence of university qualifications, signatories (Article 5) "shall encourage the favourable consideration and application...of the principles..."

Two restrictive conditions are included in Article 4, namely the with-holding of recognition in cases where the subjects of the foreign examination do not include all subjects for the similar home examination, in which case a supplementary examination in the relevant subjects may be required; and where the medium of instruction for the foreign qualification is not an official language of the country in which recognition is sought, a test in an official language may be required before recognition is granted.

Article 9 provides, *inter alia*, that the provisions of the Convention shall be subsidiary to any controls on immigration to, or right of abode in, a member country.

Article 12, unlike the two earlier Council of Europe Conventions, provides for the denunciation of the Convention by any signatory at any time after the Convention has been in force for five years.

c) Unesco

The "Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees Concerning Higher Education in the States Belonging to the Europe Region" defines 'recognition' in its Article 1.1. as described above in chapter 2 c).

The two restrictions in Article 1(1 (a) and 1 (c)) are described in chapter 2 c) as well.

Article 2.2. (a) not only advocates as a primary objective, close cooperation "to recognize the studies, certificates, diplomas and degrees" (ii), but it also defines a broader context for active cooperation and effective collaboration.

> *"2. The Contracting States solemnly declare their firm resolve to co-operate closely within the framework of their legislation and constitutional structures, as well as within the framework of existing intergovernmental agreements, with a view to:*
>
> *(a) Enabling, in the interest of the Contracting States, and consistent with their general policy for educational provision and administrative procedures, the best use of their available education and research resources, and for this purpose:*
>
> *(i) to make their higher educational institutions as widely accessible as possible to students or researchers from any of the Contracting States;*
>
> *(ii) to recognize the studies, certificates, diplomas and degrees of such persons;*
>
> *(iii) to examine the possibility of elaborating and adopting similar terminology and evaluation criteria which would facilitate the application of a system which will ensure the comparability of credits, subjects of study and certificates, diplomas and degrees;*
>
> *(iv) to adopt a dynamic approach in matters of admission to further stages of study, bearing in mind knowledge acquired, as attested by certificates, diplomas and degrees, and also the individual's other relevant qualifications, so far as these may be deemed acceptable by competent authorities;*
>
> *(v) to adopt flexible criteria for the evaluation of partial studies, based on the educational level reached and on the content of the courses taken, bearing in mind the interdisciplinary character of knowledge at the higher educational level;*
>
> *(vi) to improve the system for the exchange of information regarding the recognition of studies, certificates, diplomas and degrees."*

Article 2.2. (c) specifies an additional aim, that of :

> *"Promoting regional and world-wide co-operation for the solution of the 'problems of comparison and equivalence between academic degrees and diplomas' ... as well as for recognition of studies and academic diplomas."*

Article 4.1. (a) further provides as an "undertaking for immediate application" that:

> *"The Contracting States, in addition to any obligations of governments, agree to take all feasible steps with a view to encouraging the competent authorities concerned to:*
>
> *(a) give recognition as defined in Article 1, paragraph 1 to certificates, diplomas and degrees with a view to enabling the holders to pursue advanced studies and training and undertake research in their institutions of higher education."*

Article 6 provides regulations for cases where admission to educational institutions is outside the control of the State:

> *"Where admission to educational institutions in the territory of a Contracting State is outside the control of that State, it shall transmit the text of the Convention to the institutions concerned and use its best endeavours to obtain the acceptance by the latter of the principles stated in Sections II and III of the Convention."*

The remaining Articles 8 to 21 specify means of implementation (Articles 8 to 11) and documentation (Article 12), call for co-operation with international organizations (Article 13), provide regulations for a case in which institutions of higher education under the authority of a Contracting State are situated outside its territory (Article 14) and provide for the Convention's ratification, accession and entry into force (Article 15 to 21).

B. BILATERAL CONVENTIONS AND UNILATERAL DECISIONS

B. BILATERAL CONVENTIONS AND UNILATERAL DECISIONS

Several bilateral conventions and many unilateral decisions between European Community Member States govern higher education entrance qualifications, higher education courses and intermediate qualifications and higher education final qualifications. It should be clarified, however, that in the event that bilateral conventions and unilateral decisions do not exist, this should by no means be taken to mean that certificates, diplomas and degrees of the individual European Community Member States and their respective universities are not recognized in the other Member States. Rather, it may mean that

a) any given European Community Member State or its universities implement(s) multilateral conventions as described in chapter A, *or that*

b) an European Community Member State or its universities generally accept(s) the qualifications from other States, *or that*

c) an European Community Member State or its universities individually assess(es) the qualifications, which can lead to acceptance, restricted acceptance or refusal of the qualification.

The majority of the bilateral conventions and unilateral decisions refer to higher education entrance qualifications. Some refer to higher education final qualifications and relatively few refer to higher education courses and intermediate qualifications.

Exhaustive bilateral conventions which contain decisions related to two or more of these three aspects are extremely rare among the European Community Member States.

1. Recognition of Higher Education Entrance Qualifications

In this chapter, the existing bilateral conventions and unilateral decisions will be described in a concise manner, in alphabetical order, Member State by Member State.

BELGIUM

The Government of Belgium has concluded cultural agreements with a large number of countries. Each of these envisages agreements on the equivalence of qualifications, but only in some cases has this in fact been achieved. In the area of secondary education, the following measures have been taken:

Federal Republic of Germany (Ministerial decree of 20 May 1968)
The German *Zeugnis der Reife* gives access to examinations for the first university qualification *Candat/Kandidaat* - in all fields except civil engineering, for which an entrance examinationis still compulsory.

France (Ministerial decree of 15 March 1967)
The French *Diplôme de bachelier de l'enseignement du second degré* gives access to all *Candidat/Kandidaat* examinations except those in civil engineering, veterinary science and agriculture.

Italy (Ministerial decree of 15 March 1967)
The *Diploma di maturità classica* gives access to *Candidat/Kandidaat* examinations in arts, sciences, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary science and agriculture.

The *Diploma di maturità scientifica* gives access to *Candidat/Kandidaat* examinations in law, sciences, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary science and agriculture.

The *Diploma di abilitazione per i provenienti dagli Istituti industriali, nautici, agrari e per geometri* gives access to *Candidat/Kandidaat* examinations in sciences and agriculture.

Luxemburg (Ministerial decree of 20 September 1967)

The Luxemburg *Certificat de fin d' études secondaires* gives access to *Candidat/Kandidaat* examinations in all fields except civil engineering.

Netherlands (Ministerial decree of 12 November 1973)

Dutch secondary leaving certificates give access to the various *Candidat/Kandidaat* examinations subject to specific conditions dependent on the content of the secondary school course followed in the Netherlands.

Spain (Ministerial decree of 15 March 1967)

Spanish secondary leaving certificates give access to various *Candidat/Kandidaat* examinations.

The following provisions concerning the equivalence of other foreign secondary school diplomas or certificates should also be mentioned.

European Baccalaureate (Royal decree of 9 May 1966 - *Moniteur Belge* of 8 June 1966)

The European Baccalaureate is recognized as equivalent to the Certificate of aptitude for higher education and thus gives access to *Candidat/Kandidaat* examinations in all fields except civil engineering.

International Baccalaureate (Geneva) (Ministerial decree of 25 October 1973 - *Moniteur Belge* of 10 July 1975)

The International Baccalaureate awarded by the International Baccalaureate Office in Geneva is recognized as equivalent to the Certificate of aptitude for higher education and thus gives access to *Candidat/Kandidaat* examinations in all fields except civil engineering.

Diplomas awarded by the SHAPE International School (Ministerial decree of 13 August 1971 - Moniteur Belge of 1 February 1972)

The *Diplôme de maturité* awarded by the Belgian section of the SHAPE International School at Casteau is recognized as equivalent to the Certificate of aptitude for higher education and thus gives access to *Candidat/Kandidaat* examinations in all fields except civil engineering.

Foreign secondary school diplomas not referred to in the general provisions listed above may be recognized as equivalent by an individual decision of the Minister acting on a reasoned opinion from the Certifying Committee *(Commission d' homologation)*.

These decisions are based on the general principle that holders of foreign secondary-level qualifications should be allowed access to university examinations in Belgium regarded as equivalent to those for which they would be entitled to enter in the country where the qualification was obtained.

DENMARK

Denmark has not concluded formal equivalence agreements with other European Community Member States.

In practice, Danish universities implement the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities and accept in principle all normal qualifications granting entry to a recognized university in a Member State of the European Community.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Federal Republic of Germany has two formal bilateral conventions on higher education entrance qualifications with other European Community Member States. The Federal Republic of Germany normally implements the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities. The European Baccalaureate is recognized, but some restrictions are imposed on recognition of the International Baccalaureate.

France — There is a bilateral convention between Germany and France, which covers the respective higher education entrance qualifications (see Section B.2., Federal Republic of Germany).

Luxemburg — A cultural convention signed with Luxemburg on 28 October 1980 establishes the recognition of higher education entrance qualifications inter alia.

FRANCE

France enforces the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas giving access to university studies. Both the European and International Baccalaureates are recognized, as well as the Franco-German Baccalaureate. The Government of France has concluded cultural agreements with a large number of countries, but only in some cases have these resulted in equivalences in educational qualifications.

Federal Republic of Germany — There is one bilateral convention with Germany, which covers higher education entrance qualifications (see Section B.2., Federal Republic of Germany).

Luxemburg — A protocol completed by two additional protocols (1975, 1981, 1982) provides for the acceptance of students of all subjects from Luxemburg without pre-inscription at the universities of Strasburg, Nancy, Paris VI and the INP Nancy.

GREECE

Greece has no formal equivalence agreements with other European Community Member States. Greece applies the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas Leading to Admission to Universities.

IRELAND

Ireland has no specific bilateral agreements relating to higher education entrance qualifications or to the academic recognition of diplomas. However, in a series of cultural agreements with France (1967), Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece (1980), Germany (1983) and Italy (1984), educational cooperation is mentioned. Agreements with Belgium, France and Italy explicitly foresee that equivalence problems will be examined or that means of granting a partial or total equivalence will be sought.

In a general cultural agreement with Spain, mutual recognition is mentioned as being of great importance; the contracting parties state that conditions for mutual recognition will be jointly examined.

Irish universities normally apply the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities.

ITALY

Italy has signed agreements for cultural cooperation with many foreign countries. These agreements promote university cooperation, academic mobility and the reciprocal recognition of qualifications. There are also some Decrees, quoted below, which officially recognize foreign secondary school qualifications as valid for admission to Italian universities. Of course some dispositions contained in these Decrees have been superseded by the application of the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities.

Belgium

(Ministerial Decree of 7 January 1957)

In application of article 6 of the Cultural Convention between Italy and Belgium, the Decree indicates the Belgian *certificats* which are recognized for admission to Italian universities. It also describes the corresponding elements between Belgian *certificats* and Italian degree courses to which they give admission.

France

(Ministerial Decree of 10 December 1952)
In application of article 6 of the Cultural Convention between Italy and France, the Decree defines the equivalence between the French *baccalauréat* and the Italian *diploma di maturità* and the correspondence between French *baccalauréats* and Italian degree courses to which admission is allowed.

(Law of 25 April 1957, No. 357, law of 2 March 1987, No. 106)
The Italian and French Governments declare the equivalence between the *Diploma di Maturità* and the *Baccalauréat*, awarded by the *Liceo Leonardo da Vinci* in Paris and the *Lycée Chateaubriand* in Rome respectively. Such equivalence is also stated for admission to French and Italian universities.

Federal Republic of Germany

(Law of 19 May 1975, No. 181)
The Italian Government recognizes German schools in Italy and declares the equivalence between the final diploma awarded by German schools in Italy and the Italian *diploma di maturità*, also for the purpose of university admission.

Spain

(Ministerial Decree of 31 August 1963)
In application of the Cultural Convention between Italy and Spain, the Decree defines the Spanish *certificados* which give admission to Italian universities and indicates the correspondence between the Spanish *certificados* and the Italian degree courses to which they give admission.

(Ministerial Decree of 18 July 1985)
This covers the admission exams to Italian universities of students with diplomas delivered by Spanish schools in Italy and the *Liceo Cervantes* of Rome.

Study qualification of Italian migrant workers

(Law 3 of March 1971, No. 153 and Ministerial Decree of February 1, 1975)
Qualifications obtained at foreign schools by Italian migrant workers and their relatives allow admission to Italian universities if a *Provveditore agli Studi* declares them equivalent to a qualification obtained at Italian institutes of upper secondary education or of vocational education.

Refugees

(Law of 26 December 1981, no. 763; decree of 10 June 1982)
Citizens with refugee status who hold a school-leaving certificate issued by a foreign school abroad can obtain the equivalent qualification in Italy.

European Baccalaureate

(Law of 3 January 1960, No. 102)
The *licenza liceale europea* obtained at European Schools gives admission to Italian universities.

European Convention

(Law of 19 June 1956, No. 901; Law of 3 June 1966, No. 444)
Italy enforces the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities (1953) and the Protocol to the European Convention (1964).

International Baccalaureate

(Law of 3 October 1986, No. 738)
Italy recognizes the International Baccalaureate Diploma awarded by the United World Colleges and the schools affiliated to the International Baccalaureate Office in Geneva.

Arab States and European Mediterranean States Convention

(Law of 29 November 1980 No. 965)
Italy applies the convention on the recognition of periods of study, of diplomas and of higher education degrees in the Arab States and in the European Mediterranean States, adopted at Nice on 17 December 1976.

LUXEMBURG

Luxemburg has concluded cultural agreements with several European Community Member States.

Republic Federal of Germany — A cultural convention signed with the Federal Republic of Germany on 28 October 1980 establishes the recognition of higher education entrance qualifications *inter alia*.

Luxemburg applies the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas Leading to Admission to Universities and recognizes the European Baccalaureate.

NETHERLANDS

Belgium — The Belgian diploma of *Maatschappelijk Assistent (Sociaal Hoger Onderwijs, korte type) / Assistant Social (Enseignement social supérieur, type court)* is regarded as equivalent to the *Dutch Getuigschrift van het met goed gevolg afgelegde eindexamen van een Sociale Academie*, for the purposes of admission to a university.

The Netherlands applies the Council of Europe convention regarding admission to universities and recognizes the European Baccalaureate and the International Baccalaureate.

PORTUGAL

Portugal applies the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas Leading to Admission to Universities. There are no bilateral agreements with other European Community Member States.

SPAIN

There is a bilateral Cultural Convention with Italy on the recognition of higher education entrance and final qualifications. Spain applies the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas Leading to Admission to Universities.

Italy

Spain recognizes Italian higher education entrance qualifications (see Section B.1., Italy).

UNITED KINGDOM

There are no specific agreements between the United Kingdom and other Member States, though each university or matriculation authority generally has a wide list of equivalences applying to candidates seeking admission to various levels of study.

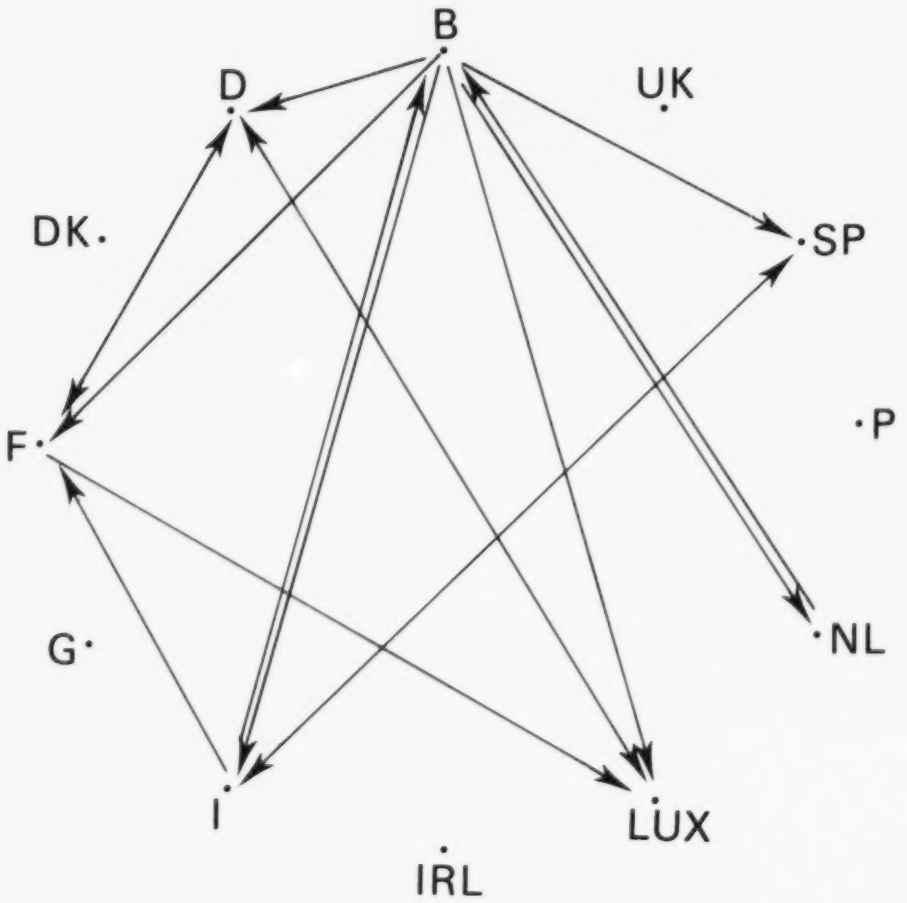
Because of the differences in the pattern of secondary education and examination, and in the length of the first degree course between Scotland and the rest of the United Kingdom, practice varies between the two systems, which also have a mutual recognition practice through various domestic authorities.

The United Kingdom's universities normally apply the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas Leading to Admission to Universities.

To summarize, the various bilateral conventions and unilateral decisions on recognition of higher education entrance qualifications which are in force in European community Member States are illustrated in sketch 1.
These bilateral conventions and unilateral decisions are helpful in solving problems of recognition at the level of higher education entrance qualifications. However, the Council of Europe Convention which is applied in all European Community Member States is a more effective mechanism for solving recognition problems at this level.

Sketch 1: Recognition of Higher Education Entrance Qualifications

Bilateral Conventions and Unilateral Decisions in Force in European Community Member States

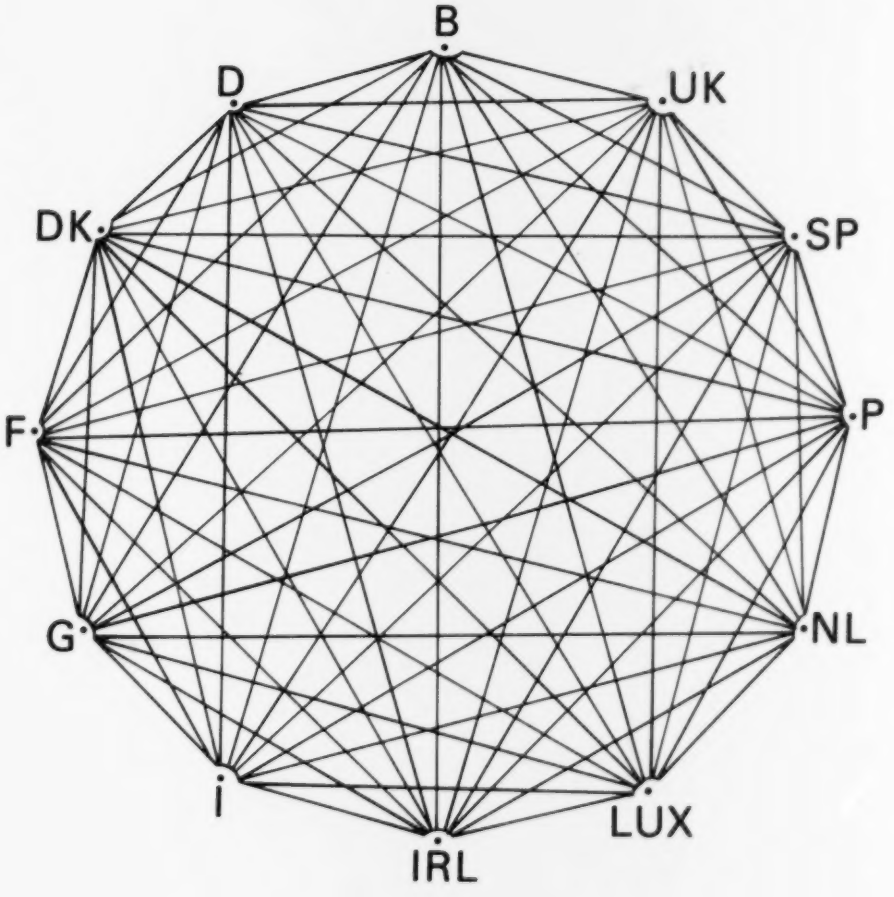


Bilateral convention

Unilateral decision (peak of arrow indicates the country from which qualifications are recognized)

Sketch 2: Recognition of Higher Education Entrance Qualifications

Application of the Multilateral European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas Leading to Admission to Universities by European Community Member States



2. Recognition of Higher Education Courses and Intermediate Qualifications

It should be noted that the "European Convention on the Equivalence of Periods of University Study" is confined to the study of modern languages. Because of this restriction, its significance is rather limited compared to the Council of Europe Convention on university admission. For this reason reference is not made to the former convention in the current chapter, despite the fact that the convention is in force in all European Community Member States (except Greece).

BELGIUM

The Government of Belgium has concluded cultural agreements with a large number of countries. Each of these envisages agreements on the equivalence of qualifications, but only in some cases has this in fact been achieved. In the area of recognition of higher education courses and intermediate qualifications, the following measures have been taken:

Italy

(Royal Decree of 28 January 1960)
The Italian *biennio propedeutico* conferring admission to courses for the *Laurea* in Chemistry or Industrial Chemistry, is recognized as equivalent to the *Candidat/ Kandidaat* in Chemistry.

Italian first and second-year diplomas in Medicine confer exemption from some parts of the *Candidat/Kandidaat* examination in Natural and Medical Sciences.

Luxemburg

(Ministerial Decree of 20 September 1967)
The Luxemburg *Diplôme des cours universitaires* gives partial exemption from the examinations for the *Candidat/Kandidaat* diploma, according to the subjects studied in Luxemburg and required in Belgium.

(Ministerial Decree of 1 October 1973)
The certificates awarded on successful completion of university courses in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg are recognized as equivalent to the Belgian *Candidat/Kandidaat* diplomas, subject to a supplementary examination.

The *Candidat* diplomas concerned are those awarded in the following disciplines: philosophy, history, classical studies, Romance languages, Germanic languages, sciences, agriculture, pharmacy, veterinary science and medicine.

DENMARK

Denmark has no formal equivalence agreements with other European Community Member States.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Federal Republic of Germany has concluded two bilateral conventions which contain regulations on the recognition of higher education courses and intermediate qualifications:

France

The *"Accord entre le Gouvernement de la République française et le Gouvernement de la République fédérale d'Allemagne sur les dispenses de scolarité, d'examens et de diplômes pour l'admission aux études universitaires dans le pays partenaire en Sciences, Lettres et Sciences Humaines"* from 17 July 1980 provides detailed regulations on the equivalence of higher education entrance qualifications, study courses, intermediate and final qualifications in the fields of science, arts and human sciences.

An extension of the *accord* mentioned above from 1987 provides for the recognition mainly of 4th year courses and graduate studies in economics, business administration, political science and law.

Italy

A bilateral convention concerning the recognition *inter alia* of higher education courses and intermediate qualifications has been signed. It still has to be ratified. The provisions are similar to those described for the Netherlands.

Netherlands

Contrary to the agreement with France, the *(Abkommen zwischen der Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und der Regierung des Königreichs der Niederlande über die Anerkennung von Gleichwertigkeiten im Hochschulbereich)* from 29 March 1983 very generally provides in Article 2:

"1) The same value shall be accorded in the Kingdom of the Netherlands as in the Federal Republic of Germany, on request, to equivalent courses of study, including final and intermediate examinations, in the Federal Republic of Germany.

2) The same value shall be accorded in the Federal Republic of Germany as in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on request, to equivalent courses of study, including final and intermediate examinations, in the Kingdom of the Netherlands."

FRANCE

Bilateral conventions exist regarding the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxemburg and Italy.

Federal Republic of Germany

For recognition of higher education courses and intermediate qualifications.

Luxemburg

The Cultural Agreement of 8 February 1954, replacing a previous Agreement of 1923, envisaged a detailed agreement for educational cooperation and to this end established a commission, whose proposals were accepted in a protocol, signed at Luxemburg on 30 October 1975 and ratified in France on 1 April 1976.

This protocol and two additional protocols signed in 1981 and 1982 provide *inter alia* that students who have passed the Luxemburg Cours Universitaire may be exempted from one year of study at certain universities. Special measures must be complied with before entering second year in dentistry, medical and pharmaceutical studies.

Italy

Article 1 of the *Accord cadre de coopération universitaire entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République italienne*, which was signed on 5 July 1982, indirectly provides for the recognition of two years of study. Article 1 of this convention reads:

"The universities of both countries may enter into agreements with one another providing integrated courses of study leading to the award of French diploma (Maîtrise) and of an Italian diploma of the same value (Laurea) issued jointly by the universities concerned in both countries. These courses of study shall be intended for students who have successfully completed the first two years of study in a French or Italian university."

GREECE

Greece has no formal agreements with other European Community Member States.

IRELAND

Ireland has no specific bilateral agreements relating to the recognition of higher education courses and intermediate examinations.

ITALY

Italian universities evaluate study periods, examinations and intermediate qualifications obtained at foreign universities. The academic authorities can recognize exams which have been taken abroad and decide on their accreditation in the personal curriculum of the student. The Standing Conference of the Rectors of the Italian Universities and the Conferences of the Rectors of other countries within the European Community (France, Federal Republic of Germany) have agreed upon some equivalence tables concerning university courses in the aim of helping students who want to spend a study period abroad.

France (Law 3 October 1984, No. 761)

French and Italian universities may draw up agreements for the carrying out of Joint Study Programmes; these end by jointly awarding an Italian qualification *(laurea)* and a French one *(maîtrise)* which have the same value. To be eligible for participation in the above programmes, students must have success fully completed the first two years of academic study.

LUXEMBURG

Luxemburg is in the unique position within the Community of having no university, its *Centre universitaire* undertaking the teaching of one year's post-secondary study.

This fact greatly limits the degree of reciprocity which can be offered to other countries by Luxemburg, and makes the distinction between unilateral and bilateral agreements meaningless to a certain extent.

Belgium See Section B.2., Belgium.

France See Section B.2., France.

Federal Repuplic of Germany Article 5 of the *Traité entre le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg et la République Fédérale d'Allemagne en matière de coopération culturelle* from 28 October 1980 includes a regulation on the recognition *des diplômes de fin d'études des cours universitaires.*

NETHERLANDS

Recognition of periods of study followed at a foreign university can be granted by the academic authorities of the university concerned on an *ad hominem* basis after consultation with the NUFFIC. Recognition of German certificates is granted on the basis of a bilateral agreement with Germany. (see Sections B.2., Federal Republic of Germany) Recognition of Belgian certificates is through a unilateral Ministerial decree. There is a complex and complete system of equivalences between the Dutch *Kandidaats* examen and the Belgian *Kandidaat/Candidat* examinations.

PORTUGAL

Portugal has no bilateral agreements with other European Community Member States relating to the recognition of higher education courses and intermediate examinations.

SPAIN

No agreements.

UNITED KINGDOM

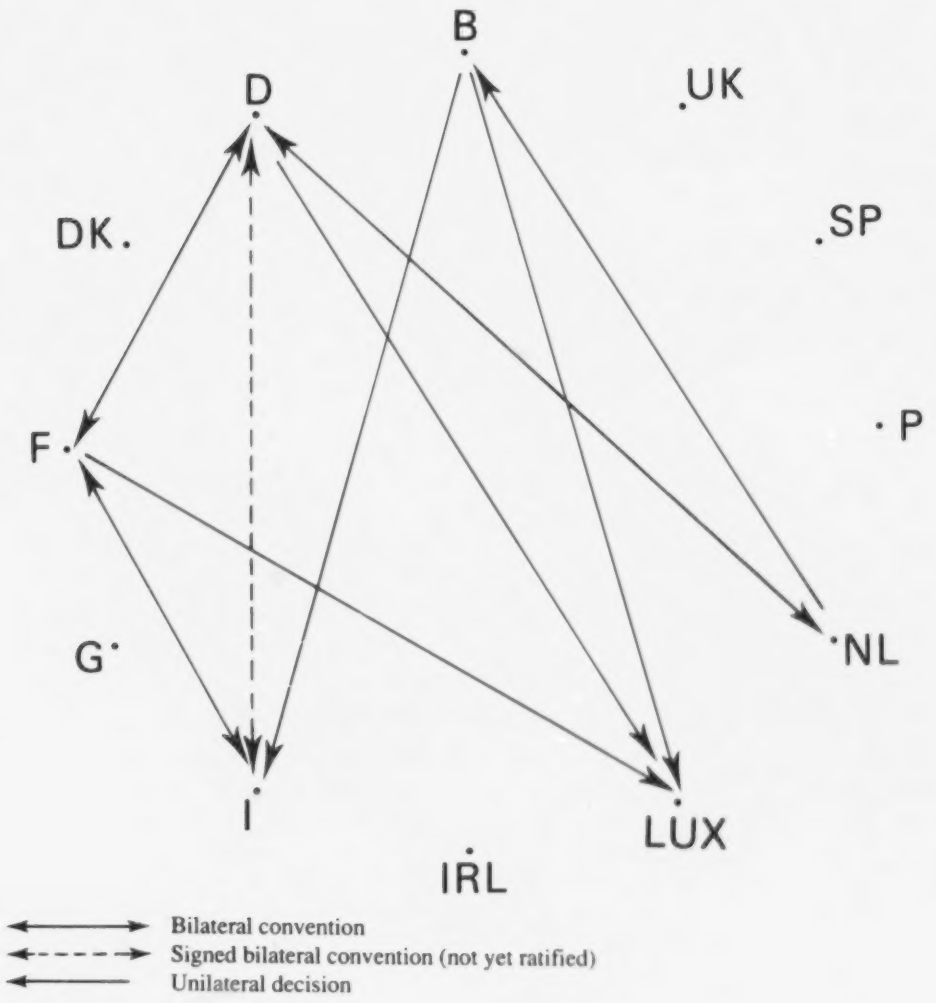
There are no specific agreements between the United Kingdom and other Member States, though each university or matriculation authority generally has a wide list of equivalences applying to candidates seeking admission to various levels of study.

Because of the differences in the pattern of secondary education and examination and in the length of the first degree course between Scotland and the rest of the United Kingdom, practice varies between the two systems, which also have a mutual recognition practice through various domestic authorities.

To summarize, the various bilateral conventions and unilateral decisions on recognition of higher education courses and intermediate qualifications which are in force in European Community Member States are illustrated in sketch 3.

Sketch 3: Recognition of higher education courses and intermediate qualifications

Bilateral Conventions and Unilateral Decisions in Force in European Community Member States



3. Recognition of Higher Education Final Qualifications

BELGIUM

The Government of Belgium has concluded cultural agreements with a large number of countries. Each of these envisages agreements on the equivalence of qualifications, but only in some cases has this in fact been achieved.

Italy	(Royal Decree of 28 January 1960) The Italian *laurea* is recognized as equivalent to the *Licencié-Licentiaat*, according to the subjects of the examination, in a wide range of subjects in the fields of Natural Sciences and Mathematics.
Federal Republic of Germany	Discussions on bilateral conventions concerning the recognition of diplomas in the field of higher education have taken place.
Netherlands	Discussions on bilateral conventions concerning the recognition of diplomas in the field of higher education are in progress.

DENMARK

Denmark has no formal equivalence arrangements with other European Community Member States.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Federal Republic of Germany has concluded two bilateral conventions, and one unilateral agreement, and is negotiating further bilateral conventions with other European Community Member States to draw up regulations on the recognition of higher education final qualifications.

Belgium	Discussions have taken place (see Sections B.3., Belgium).
France	Bilateral convention (see Section B.2., Federal Republic of Germany).
Luxemburg	Unilateral decision from 1985: the diplomas of the *Institut Supérieur de Technologie* (IST) in Luxemburg are recognized as being of the same value as diplomas of German Fachhochschulen.
Italy	A bilateral convention concerning the recognition of diplomas in the field of higher education has been signed. It still has to be ratified.
Netherlands	Bilateral convention (see Section B.2., Federal Republic of Germany).

FRANCE

Bilateral conventions with the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxemburg and Italy exist.

Federal Republic of Germany	Bilateral convention (see Section B.2., Federal Republic of Germany).
Luxemburg	For the final examination of the *cours universitaire* (see section B.2., France).
Italy	Guideline agreement France-Italy (see Section B.2., France).

GREECE

Greece has no formal bilateral agreements with other European Community Member States.

IRELAND

Ireland has no specific bilateral agreements with other Member States relating to the recognition of higher education final qualifications.

ITALY

The recognition and equivalence of foreign academic qualifications, both intermediate and final, are defined by the academic authorities of Italian universities. The foreign research doctorate is recognized by Decree by the Minister of Public Instruction. The recognition of a foreign qualification has academic value in the sense that it allows one to carry on one's studies in Italy. It also entitles one to enter a profession within the limits defined by international conventions and by the dispositions of the European Community.

France (Law of 18 October 1984, No. 761)
French and Italian universities may sign agreements for integrated study programmes which end by jointly awarding the *laurea* and the *maîtrise*.

Spain (Ministerial Decree of 29 May 1964 and subsequent ones)
The Decree approves the equivalence table between Spanish and Italian final academic qualifications. The *licenciados* and *doctores* of Spanish universities may obtain the corresponding Italian qualification after passing one or two examinations and discussing a thesis.

European Conventions (Law of 31 December 1962, No. 1940; Law of 29 November 1980, No. 965; Law of 4 June 1982, No. 376)
Italy enforces the European Convention on the Academic Recognition of University Qualifications, signed in Paris on 14 December 1959, as well as the Convention on the Recognition of studies, diplomas and higher teaching grades in the Arabian States and in the other European States along the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea, signed in Nice on 17 December 1976, and the Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees concerning Higher Education belonging to the European Region, signed in Paris on 21 December 1979.

LUXEMBURG

Due to the fact that the *Centre universitaire* in Luxemburg only offers first year courses in university education, academic recognition of final university qualifications from abroad is not applicable in this country. However, for professional purposes, university and non-university higher education final qualifications from other European Community Member States are widely recognized by Luxemburg.

NETHERLANDS

Recognition of periods of study followed at a foreign university or qualifications obtained at a foreign university can be granted by the academic authorities of the university concerned on an *ad hominem* basis after consultation with the NUFFIC. Recognition of German certificates is granted on the basis of a bilateral agreement with Germany (see Section B.2.,Federal Republic of Germany). Recognition of Belgian certificates is through a unilateral Ministerial decree. There is a system of equivalence between the Dutch Doctoral examen and the Belgian *Licentiaat/Licencié*, or in certain cases (Pharmacy, Engineering, etc), professional degrees. The examinations are acceptable according to the main, and in some cases also subsidiary, subjects of study and constitute a comprehensive system of equivalences.

PORTUGAL

Portugal has no bilateral agreements with other European Community Member States relating to the recognition of higher education final examinations.

SPAIN

There is a bilateral Cultural Convention with Italy, which covers higher education final qualifications (see Section B.1., Italy).

Italy

In application of the Cultural Convention between Spain and Italy of 1957 a Spanish communication of 16 April 1966 approves the equivalence tables between Spanish and Italian final academic qualifications. The holders of and Italian *laurea* may obtain the corresponding Spanish qualifications after passing minor additional examinations.

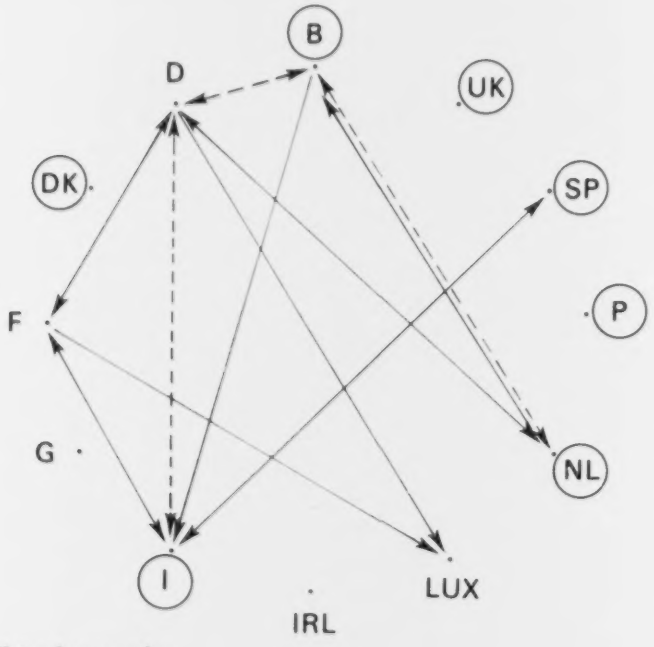
UNITED KINGDOM

There are no specific agreements between the United Kingdom and other Member States, though each university or matriculation authority generally has a wide list of equivalences applying to candidates seeking admission to various levels of study.

To summarize, the various conventions and unilateral decisions on recognition of higher education final qualifications which are in force in European Community Member States are illustrated in sketch 4.

Sketch 4: Recognition of higher education final qualifications

Bilateral Conventions and Unilateral Decisions in Force in European Community Member States and Planned Bilateral Conventions



Bilateral convention

Planned bilateral convention or signed (but not yet ratified)

Unilateral decision

(DK) European Community Member States for which the Unesco convention(s) is (are) in force

ANNEXES

ANNEXE I

EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON THE EQUIVALENCE OF DIPLOMAS LEADING TO ADMISSION TO UNIVERSITIES

PARIS, 11.XII.1953

The Governments signatory hereto, being Members of the Council of Europe,

Considering that one of the objects of the Council of Europe is to pursue a policy of common action in cultural and scientific matters;

Considering that this object would be furthered by making the intellectual resources of Members freely available to European youth;

Considering that the university constitutes one of the principal sources of the intellectual activity of a country;

Considering that students who have successfully completed their secondary school education in the territory of one Member should be afforded all possible facilities to enter a university of their choice in the territory of other Members;

Considering that such facilities, which are also desirable in the interests of freedom of movement from country to country, require the equivalence of diplomas leading to admission to universities,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

1. Each Contracting Party shall recognize for the purpose of admission to the universities situated in its territory, admission to which is subject to State control, the equivalence of those diplomas awarded in the territory of each Contracting Party which constitute a requisite qualification for admission to similar institutions in the country in which these diplomas were awarded.

2. Admission to any university shall be subject to the availability of places.

3. Each Contracting Party reserves the right not to apply the provisions of paragraph 1 to its own nationals.

4. Where admission to universities situated in the territory of a Contracting Party is outside the control of the State, the Contracting Party shall transmit the text of this Convention to the Universities concerned and use its best endeavours to obtain the acceptance by the latter of the principles stated in the preceding paragraphs.

ARTICLE 2

Each Contracting Party shall, within a year of the coming into force of this Convention, provide the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe with a written statement of the measures taken to implement the previous Article.

ARTICLE 3

The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe shall communicate to the other Contracting Parties the information received from each of them in accordance with Article 2 above and shall keep the Committee of Ministers informed of the progress made in the implementation of this Convention.

ARTICLE 4

For the purpose of this Convention:

a) the term "diploma" shall mean any diploma, certificate or other qualification, in whatever form it may be awarded or recorded, which entitles the holder or the person concerned to apply for admission to a university;

b) the term "universities" shall mean:

i) universities;

ii) institutions regarded as being similar in character to universities by the Contracting Party in whose territory they are situated.

ARTICLE 5

1. This Convention shall be open to the signature of the Members of the Council of Europe. It shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe.

2. The Convention shall come into force as soon as three instruments of ratification have been deposited.

3. As regards signatory ratifying subsequently, the Convention shall come into force at the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

4. The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe shall notify all the Members of the Council of

Europe of the entry into force of the Convention, the names of the Contracting Parties which have ratified it, and the deposit of all instruments of ratification which may be effected subsequently.

ARTICLE 6

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may invite any State which is not a Member of the Council to accede to this Convention. Any State so invited may accede by depositing its instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the Council, who shall notify all the Contracting Parties thereof. As regards any acceding States, this Convention shall come into force on the date of the deposit of its instrument of accession.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed the present Convention.

Done at Paris, this 11th day of December 1953, in English and French, both texts being equally authoritative in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary-General shall transmit certified copies to each of the Signatories.

Signatures

Entry into force 20.4.1954

CONTRACTING PARTIES MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Ratified by

State	Date of ratification
Austria	9.10.1956
Belgium	14.06.1955
Cyprus	29.10.1968
Denmark	20.04.1954
France	11.03.1955
Federal Republic of Germany	3.03.1955
Greece	5.12.1955
Iceland	5.08.1954
Ireland	31.03.1954
Italy	31.10.1956
Luxembourg	12.01.1955
Malta	6.05.1969
Netherlands	27.08.1956
Norway	21.05.1954
Sweden	27.05.1960
Turkey	10.10.1957
United Kingdom	22.03.1954

CONTRACTING PARTIES NON MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Accessions to the Convention:

Spain	22.03.1962
Israel	7.09.1971

DECLARATIONS

Territorial Application

Belgium

(Declaration made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium, dated 21st May 1955)

Translation

On depositing the instruments of ratification of His Majesty the King of the Belgians relating to the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities, signed at Paris on 11th December 1953, I declare that the said instruments of ratification are valid only for the metropolitan territory of Belgium and that the Belgian Congo and the trustee territory of Ruanda-Urundi are expressly excluded.

Federal Republic of Germany

(Extract from the Procès-Verbal of deposit dated 3rd March 1955 of the instrument of Ratification)

Translation

The Federal Government declares that the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities applies equally to Land Berlin.

PROTOCOL TO THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON THE EQUIVALENCE OF DIPLOMAS LEADING TO ADMISSION TO UNIVERSITIES

The Member States of the Council of Europe signatory hereto,

Considering the aims of the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities, signed at Paris on 11th December 1953, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention";

Considering that the benefits of the Convention could usefully be extended to holders of diplomas constituting a requisite qualification for admission to universities when such diplomas are awarded by institutions which another Contracting Party officially sponsors outside its own territory and whose diplomas it assimilates to those awarded within its territory,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

1. Each Contracting Party shall recognise for the purpose of admission to the universities situated in its territory, when such admission is subject to State control, the equivalence of diplomas awarded by institutions which a Contracting Party officially sponsors outside its own territory and whose diplomas it assimilates to those awarded within its territory.

2. Admission to any university shall be subject to the availability of places.

3. Each Contracting Party reserves the right not to apply the provisions of paragraph 1 above to its own nationals.

4. Where admission to universities situated in the territory of a Contracting Party is outside the control of the State, that Contracting Party shall transmit the text of this Protocol to the universities concerned and use its best endeavours to obtain the acceptance by the latter of the principles stated in the preceding paragraphs of this Article.

ARTICLE 2

Each Contracting Party shall provide the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe with a list of institutions officially sponsored by it outside its territory which award diplomas constituting a requisite qualification for admission to universities situated in its territory.

ARTICLE 3

For the purpose of this Protocol:

a) the term "diploma" shall mean any diploma, certificate or other qualification, in whatever form it may be awarded or recorded, which constitutes a requisite qualification for admission to a university;

b) the term "universities" shall mean:

i) universities;

ii) institutions regarded as being similar in character to universities by the Contracting Party in whose territory they are situated;

c) the term "territory of a Contracting Party" shall mean the metropolitan territory of that party.

ARTICLE 4

1. Member States of the Council of Europe who are Contracting Parties to the Convention may become Contracting Parties to this Protocol either by:

a) signature without reservation in respect of ratification or acceptance;

b) signature with reservation in respect of ratification or acceptance, followed by ratification or acceptance.

2. Any State which has acceded to the Convention may accede to this Protocol.

3. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe.

ARTICLE 5

1. This Protocol shall enter into force one month after the date on which two member States of the Council of Europe shall have signed it without reservation in respect of ratification or acceptance, or shall have ratified or accepted it in accordance with the provisions of Article 4.

2. In the case of any Member State of the Council of Europe who shall subsequently sign the Protocol without reservation in respect of ratification or acceptance, or who shall ratify or accept it, the Protocol shall enter into force one month after the date of such signature or after the date of

deposit of the instrument of ratification or acceptance.

3. In the case of any acceding State, the Protocol shall enter into force one month after the date of deposit of the instrument of accession. Such accession shall not, however, become effective until the Protocol shall have entered into force.

ARTICLE 6

1. This Protocol shall remain in force indefinitely.

2. Any Contracting Party may, in so far as it is concerned, denounce this Protocol by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe.

3. Such denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary-General of such notification.

ARTICLE 7

The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe shall notify the Member States of the Council and any State which has acceded to this Protocol of:

a) any signature without reservation in respect of ratification or acceptance;

b) any signature with reservation in respect of ratification or acceptance;

c) the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession;

d) any date of entry into force of this Protocol, in accordance with Article 5 thereof;

e) any notification received in pursuance of the provisions of Articles 2 and 6.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Protocol.

Done at Strasbourg this 3rd day of June 1964 in English and French, both texts being equally authoritative, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each of the signatory and acceding States.

Signatures

Date of entry into force 11.07.1956

Signed with reservation in respect of ratification (S)/ Ratified (R)

Austria (S)	20.04.1971
Belgium (R)	5.06.1972
Denmark (R)	3.06.1964
France (R)	3.06.1964
Federal Republic of Germany (R)	23.07.1971
Italy (R)	20.09.1966
Luxembourg (R)	30.11.1965
Netherlands (R)	21.01.1965
Norway (R)	3.06.1964
Sweden (R)	21.06.1967
Turkey (S)	27.11.1964
United Kingdom (R)	25.08.1964

DECLARATIONS

Declaration of interpretation

At the time of signature of the Protocol to the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities, the Committee of Ministers made the following interpretative clause:

"The Protocol shall also apply to European schools whose certificates fulfil the conditions laid down in Article 1, paragraph (1.) of the Protocol."

Declarations made by the Member States

Federal Republic of Germany

(Procès-verbal of deposit of the instrument of ratification — 23 July 1971)

Translation

At the time of this deposit, the Permanent Representative declared, on behalf of the Federal Government, that the Protocol to the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities shall also apply to the Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it enters into force in respect of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Netherlands

1. (Declaration appearing in the original of the Protocol)

   In the case of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the term "metropolitan territory" in Article 3 (c) of the Protocol shall not retain its original sense but shall be taken to mean "European territory",

in view of the equality in public law between the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

2. (Extract from the instrument of ratification deposited on 21 January 1965)

Translation

We approve herewith, for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Dutch West Indies, in respect of all the provisions contained therein, the Protocol reproduced above. We declare that it is accepted, ratified and confirmed and We undertake to ensure that it is observed without violation.

United Kingdom

(Declaration made at the time of signature — Letter from the Permanent Representative to the Council of Europe dated 25 August 1964)

It is stipulated in Article 2 of the Protocol to the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities that each Contracting Party shall provide a list of institutions officially sponsored by it, outside its territory which award diplomas constituting a requisite qualification for admission to Universities situated in its territory. There are at present no such institutions which fulfil these criteria for the United Kingdom.

ANNEX II

CONVENTION ON THE RECOGNITION OF STUDIES, DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES CONCERNING HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE STATES BELONGING TO THE EUROPE REGION

PREAMBLE

The States of the Europe Region, Parties to this Convention,

Recalling that, as the General Conference of Unesco has noted on several occasions in its resolutions concerning European co-operation, "the development of co-operation between nations in the fields of education, science, culture and communication, in accordance with the principles set out in Unesco's Constitution, plays an essential role in the promotion of peace and international understanding",

Conscious of the close relationship that exists between their cultures, despite their diversity of languages and the differences in economic and social systems, and desiring to strengthen their co-operation in the field of education and training in the interests of the well-being and lasting prosperity of their peoples,

Recalling that the States meeting in Helsinki expressed, in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (1 August 1975), their intention "to improve access, under mutually acceptable conditions, for students, teachers and scholars of the participating States to each other's educational, cultural and scientific institutions... in particular by... arriving at the mutual recognition of academic degrees and diplomas either through governmental agreements, where necessary, or direct arrangements between universities and other institutions of higher learning and research", and also by "promoting a more exact assessment of the problems of comparison and equivalence of academic degrees and diplomas",

Recalling that, with a view to promoting the attainment of these objectives, most of the Contracting States have already concluded bilateral or subregional agreements among themselves concerning the equivalence or recognition of diplomas; but desiring, while pursuing and intensifying their efforts at the bilateral and subregional levels, to extend their co-operation in this field to the whole Europe Region,

Convinced that the great diversity of higher education systems in the Europe Region constitutes an exceptionally rich cultural asset which should be preserved, and desiring to enable all their peoples to benefit fully from this rich cultural asset by facilitating access by the inhabitants of each Contracting State to the educational resources of the other Contracting States, more especially by authorizing them to continue their education in higher educational institutions in those other States,

Considering that, to authorize admission to further stages of study, the concept of the recognition of studies should be employed, a concept which in a context of social and international mobility, makes it possible to evaluate the level of education reached bearing in mind knowledge acquired, as attested by diplomas and degrees obtained and also the individual's other relevant qualifications, so far as these may be deemed acceptable by competent authorities,

Considering that the recognition by all the Contracting States of studies, certificates, diplomas and degrees obtained in any one of them is intended to develop the international mobility of persons and the exchange of ideas, knowledge and scientific and technological experience, and that it would be desirable to accept foreign students into establishments of higher education on the understanding that recognition of their studies or diplomas shall at no time confer on them greater rights than those enjoyed by national students,

Noting that this recognition constitutes one of the conditions necessary for:

1. Enabling means of education existing in their territories to be used as effectively as possible,
2. Ensuring that teachers, students, research workers and professional workers have greater mobility,
3. Alleviating the difficulties encountered on their return by persons who have been trained or educated abroad,

Desiring to ensure that studies, certificates, diplomas and degrees are recognized as widely as possible, taking into account the principles of the promotion of lifelong education, the democratization of education, and the adoption and application of an education policy allowing for structural, economic, technological and social changes and suited to the cultural context of each country,

Determined to sanction and organize their future collaboration in these matters by means of a conven-

tion which will be the starting point for concerted dynamic action taken in particular by means of national, bilateral, subregional and multilateral machinery already existing or that may be deemed necessary,

Mindful that the ultimate objective set by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization consists in "preparing an International Convention on the Recognition and the Validity of Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates issued by establishments of Higher Learning and Research in all Countries",

Have agreed as follows:

I. DEFINITIONS

Article 1

1. For the purpose of this Convention, the "recognition" of a foreign certificate, diploma or degree of higher education means its acceptance as a valid credential by the competent authorities in a Contracting State and the granting to its holder of rights enjoyed by persons who possess a national certificate, diploma or degree with which the foreign one is assessed as comparable.

   Recognition is further defined as follows:

   a) Recognition of a certificate, diploma or degree with a view to undertaking or pursuing studies at the higher level shall enable the holder to be considered for entry to the higher educational and research institutions of any Contracting State as if he were the holder of a comparable certificate, diploma or degree issued in the Contracting State concerned. Such recognition does not exempt the holder of the foreign certificate, diploma or degree from complying with the conditions (other than those relating to the holding of a diploma) which may be required for admission to the higher educational or research institution concerned of the receiving State.

   b) Recognition of a foreign certificate, diploma or degree with a view to the practice of a profession is recognition of the professional preparation of the holder for the practice of the profession concerned, without prejudice, however, to the legal and professional rules or procedures in force in the Contracting States concerned. Such recognition does not exempt the holder of the foreign certificate, diploma or degree from complying with any other conditions for the practice of the profession concerned which may be laid down by the competent governmental or professional authorities.

   c) Recognition of a certificate, diploma or degree should not, however, entitle the holder to more rights in another Contracting State than he would enjoy in the country in which the certificate, diploma or degree was awarded.

2. For the purposes of this Convention, "partial studies" means periods of study or training which while not constituting a complete course are such that they add significantly to the acquisition of knowledge or skills.

II. AIMS

Article 2

1. The Contracting States intend to contribute through their joint action both to the promotion of the active co-operation of all the countries of the Europe Region in the cause of peace and international understanding, and to the development of more effective collaboration with other Member States of Unesco with regard to a better use of their educational, technological and scientific potential.

2. The Contracting States solemnly declare their firm resolve to co-operate closely within the framework of their legislation and constitutional structures, as well as within the framework of existing intergovernmental agreements, with a view to:

   a) Enabling, in the interest of the Contracting States, and consistent with their general policy for educational provision and administrative procedures, the best use of their available education and research resources, and for this purpose:

      i) to make their higher educational institutions as widely accessible as possible to students or researchers from any of the Contracting States;

      ii) to recognize the studies, certificates, diplomas and degrees of such persons;

      iii) to examine the possibility of elaborating and adopting similar terminology and evaluation criteria which would facilitate the application of a system which will ensure the comparability of credits, subjects of study and certificates, diplomas and degrees;

      iv) to adopt a dynamic approach in matters of admission to further stages of study, bearing in mind knowledge acquired, as attested by certificates, diplomas and degrees, and also the individual's other relevant qualifications, so far as these may be

deemed acceptable by competent authorities;

v) to adopt flexible criteria for the evaluation of partial studies, based on the educational level reached and on the content of the courses taken, bearing in mind the interdisciplinary character of knowledge at the higher educational level;

vi) to improve the system for the exchange of information regarding the recognition of studies, certificates, diplomas and degrees;

b) Constantly improving curricula in the Contracting States and methods of planning and promoting higher education, on the basis of not only the requirements for economic, social and cultural development, the policies of each country and also the objectives that are set out in the recommendations made by the competent organs of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the continuous improvement of the quality of education, the promotion of lifelong education and the democratization of education, but also the aims of the full development of the human personality and of understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and in general all aims concerning human rights assigned to education by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations International Covenants on Human Rights and the Unesco Convention Against Discrimination in Education.

c) Promoting regional and world-wide co-operation for the solution of the "problems of comparison and equivalence between academic degrees and diplomas"... as well as for recognition of studies and academic diplomas.

3. The Contracting States agree to take all feasible steps at the national, bilateral and multilateral levels, in particular by means of bilateral, subregional, regional or other agreements, arrangements between universities or other higher educational institutions and arrangements with the competent national or international organizations and other bodies, with a view to the progressive attainment by the competent authorities concerned of the goals defined in the present article.

III. UNDERTAKINGS FOR IMMEDIATE APPLICATION

Article 3

1. The Contracting States in addition to any obligations of governments, agree to take all feasible steps with a view to encouraging the competent authorities concerned to give recognition, as defined in Article 1, paragraph 1 to secondary school leaving certificates and other diplomas issued in the other Contracting States that grant access to higher education with a view to enabling the holders to undertake studies in institutions of higher education situated in the respective territories of the Contracting States.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 1(a), however, admission to a given higher educational institution may also be dependent upon the availability of places and the qualifications concerning linguistic knowledge required in order profitably to undertake the studies in question.

Article 4

1. The Contracting States, in addition to any obligations of governments, agree to take all feasible steps with a view to encouraging the competent authorities concerned to:

   a) give recognition as defined in Article 1, paragraph 1 to certificates, diplomas and degrees with a view to enabling the holders to pursue advanced studies and training and undertake research in their institutions of higher education;

   b) define, so far as possible, the procedure applicable to the recognition, for the purpose of the pursuit of studies, of the partial studies pursued in higher educational institutions situated in the other Contracting States.

2. The provisions of Article 3, paragraph 2 above shall apply to the cases covered by this article.

Article 5

The Contracting States, in addition to any obligations of governments, agree to take all feasible steps with a view to encouraging the competent authorities concerned to give recognition to the certificates, diplomas or degrees issued by the competent authorities of the other Contracting States for the purpose of practising a profession within the meaning of Article 1, paragraph 1(b).

Article 6

Where admission to educational institutions in the territory of a Contracting State is outside the control of that State, it shall transmit the text of the Convention to the institutions concerned and use its best endeavours to obtain the acceptance by the latter of the principles stated in Sections II and III of the Convention.

Article 7

1. Considering that recognition refers to the studies followed and the certificates, diplomas or degrees obtained from institutions approved by the competent authorities concerned in the Contracting State in which the certificates, diplomas, or degrees were obtained, any person, of whatever nationality or political or legal status, who has followed such studies and obtained such certificates, diplomas or degrees shall be eligible for consideration to benefit from the provisions of Articles 3, 4 and 5.

2. Any national of a Contracting State who has obtained in the territory of a non-Contracting State one or more certificates, diplomas or degrees comparable to those defined in Articles 3, 4 and 5 may avail himself of those provisions which are applicable, on condition that his certificates, diplomas or degrees have been recognized in his home country and in the country in which he wishes to continue his studies.

IV. MACHINERY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Article 8

The Contracting States shall undertake to work for the attainment of the objectives defined in Article 2 and shall make their best efforts to ensure that the undertakings set forth in Articles 3, 4, 5 and 6 above are put into effect by means of:

a) national bodies;

b) the Regional Committee defined in Article 10;

c) bilateral or subregional bodies.

Article 9

1. The Contracting States recognize that the attainment of the goals and the execution of the undertakings defined in this Convention will require, at the national level, close co-operation and co-ordination of the efforts of a great variety of national authorities, whether governmental or non-governmental, particularly universities, validating bodies and other educational institutions. They therefore agree to entrust the study of the problems involved in the application of this Convention to appropriate national bodies, with which all the sectors concerned will be associated and which will be empowered to propose appropriate solutions. The Contracting States will furthermore take all feasible measures required to speed up the effective functioning of these national bodies.

2. The Contracting States shall co-operate with the competent authorities of another Contracting State especially by enabling them to collect all information of use to them in their activities relating to studies, diplomas and degrees in higher education.

3. Every national body shall have at its disposal the necessary means to enable it either to collect, process and file all information of use to it in its activities relating to studies, diplomas and degrees in higher education, or to obtain the information it requires in this connection at short notice from a separate national documentation centre.

Article 10

1. A regional committee composed of representatives of the governments of the Contracting States is hereby set up. Its Secretariat is entrusted to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. Non-Contracting States of the Europe Region which have been invited to take part in the diplomatic conference entrusted with the adoption of this Convention shall be able to participate in the meetings of the Regional Committee.

3. The function of the Regional Committee shall be to promote the application of this Convention. It shall receive and examine the periodic reports which the Contracting States shall communicate to it on the progress made and the obstacles encountered by them in the application of the Convention and also the studies carried out by its Secretariat on the said Convention. The Contracting States undertake to submit a report to the Committee at least once every two years.

4. The Regional Committee shall, where appropriate, address to the Contracting States recommendations of a general or individual character concerning the application of this Convention.

Article 11

1. The Regional Committee shall elect its Chairman for each session and adopt its Rules of Procedure. It shall meet in ordinary session at least every two years. The Committee shall meet for the first time three months after the sixth instrument of ratification or accession has been deposited.

2. The Secretariat of the Regional Committee shall prepare the agenda for the meetings of the Committee, in accordance with the instructions it receives from the Committee and the provisions of the Rules of Procedure. It shall help national

bodies to obtain the information needed by them in their activities.

V. DOCUMENTATION

Article 12

1. The Contracting States shall engage in exchanges of information and documentation pertaining to studies, certificates, diplomas and degrees in higher education.

2. They shall endeavour to promote the development of methods and machinery for collecting, processing, classifying and disseminating all the necessary information pertaining to the recognition of studies, certificates, diplomas and degrees in higher education, taking into account existing methods and machinery as well as information collected by national, regional, subregional and international bodies, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

VI. CO-OPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Article 13

The Regional Committee shall make all the appropriate arrangements for associating with its efforts, for the purpose of ensuring that this Convention is applied as fully as possible, the competent international governmental and non-governmental organizations. This applies particularly to the intergovernmental institutions and agencies vested with responsibility for the application of subregional conventions or agreements concerning the recognition of diplomas and degrees in the States belonging to the Europe Region.

VII. INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF A CONTRACTING STATE BUT SITUATED OUTSIDE ITS TERRITORY

Article 14

The provisions of this Convention shall apply to studies pursued at, and to certificates, diplomas and degrees obtained from, any institution of higher education under the authority of a Contracting State, even when this institution is situated outside its territory, provided that the competent authorities in the Contracting State in which the institution is situated have no objections.

VIII. RATIFICATION, ACCESSION AND ENTRY INTO FORCE

Article 15

This Convention shall be open for signature and ratification by the States of the Europe Region which have been invited to take part in the diplomatic conference entrusted with the adoption of this Convention as well as by the Holy See.

Article 16

1. Other States which are members of the United Nations, of one of the Specialized Agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or which are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice may be authorized to accede to this Convention.

2. Any request to this effect shall be communicated to the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization who shall transmit it to the Contracting States at least three months before the meeting of the *ad hoc* committee referred to in paragraph 3 of this article.

3. The Contracting States shall meet as an *ad hoc* committee comprising one representative for each Contracting State, with an express mandate from his government to consider such a request. In such cases, the decision of the committee shall require a two-thirds majority of the Contracting States.

4. This procedure shall apply only when the Convention has been ratified by at least 20 of the States referred to in Article 15.

Article 17

Ratification of this Convention or accession to it shall be effected by depositing an instrument of ratification or accession with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Article 18

This Convention shall enter into force one month after the fifth instrument of ratification has been deposited, but solely with respect to the States which have deposited their instruments of ratification. It shall enter into force for each other State one month after that State has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 19

1. The Contracting States shall have the right to denounce this Convention.

2. The denunciation shall be signified by an instrument in writing deposited with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

3. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the instrument of denunciation has been received. However, persons having benefited from the provisions of this Convention who may be pursuing studies in the territory of the State denouncing the Convention will be able to complete the course of studies they have begun.

Article 20

The Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization shall inform the Contracting States and the other States mentioned in Articles 15 and 16 and also the United Nations of the deposit of all the instruments of ratification or accession referred to in Article 17 and the denunciations provided for in Article 19 of this Convention.

Article 21

In conformity with Article 102 of the United Nations Charter, this Convention shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations at the request of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned representatives, being duly authorized, have signed this Convention.

Done at Paris, this 21st day of December 1979, in the English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, the four texts being equally authoritative, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific ans Cultural Organization. A certified copy shall be sent to all the States referred to in Articles 15 and 16 and to the United Nations.

ANNEX III

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION AND CULTURE

20 May 1968 — Ministerial decree determining the examinations to which the holders of German diplomas and certificates of secondary education may be admitted

The Minister of National Education

The Minister/Secretary of State of National Education

Considering the laws concerning the award of academic grades and the university examinations programme, which were drawn up on 31 December 1949, and in particular Article 14 as amended by the law of 8 June 1964;

Considering the royal decree of 9 May 1966 establishing equivalence between foreign certificates of secondary education and the Belgian diploma of aptitude for entry to higher education,

Decree the following:

Single Article. The holders of the certificates and diplomas of German secondary education named hereafter are eligible to sit the examinations for *candidat en philosophie/kandidaat in de wijsbegeerte, candidat en histoire/kandidaat in de geschiedenis, candidat en philologie classique/kandidaat in de klassieke filologie, candidat en philologie romane/kandidaat in de Romaanse filologie, candidat en philologie germanique/kandidaat in de Germaanse filologie, candidat en droit/kandidaat in de rechten, candidat en sciences/kandidaat in de wetenschappen, candidat en sciences médicales/kandidaat in de geneeskundige wetenschappen* and *candidat ingénieur agronome/kandidaat-landbouwkundig ingenieur.*

Zeugnis der Reife:

a) des Altsprachlichen Gymnasiums;

b) des Neusprachlichen Gymnasiums;

c) des Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftlichen Gymnasiums;

d) eines Instituts zur Erlangung der Hochschulreife (Kolleg)

Brussels, 20 May 1968

The Minister of National Education
F. GROOTJANS

The Minister/Secretary of State of National Education
M. TOUSSAINT

ANNEX IV

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC CONCERNING EXEMPTIONS FROM CLASSES, EXAMINATIONS AND DIPLOMAS FOR ADMITTANCE TO HIGHER EDUCATION IN SCIENCE, ARTS SUBJECTS AND HUMANITIES IN EACHOTHER'S COUNTRY

— Pursuant to the Treaty of January 22, 1963, on Franco-German co-operation and in particular to article II, paragraph C, section 1, sub-section b,

— in order to promote the privileged relations between the two partners,

— in view of enabling students, in particular, to continue their education in the other country party to the agreement without losing time;

— in order that students in possession of the qualifications required for an academic cycle in one of the countries may continue their studies at the same level in either country (in particular, 1st cycle = *Grundstudium*, 2nd cycle = *Hauptstudium*, 3rd cycle = *Promotion*),

the Government of the French Republic

and

the Governement of the German Federal Republic

have agreed upon the following:

ARTICLE 1

The object of this agreement is to lay down exemptions from classes and from previous diplomas solely for the purpose of further education in the next cycle. Thus, the Agreement awards neither the diploma nor the qualification concerned by this exemption, nor, consequently, the civil effect attached to them. Finally, additional conditions of admission such as the capacity to take in students or command of the language are not part of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 2

The exemptions from classes, examinations and diplomas mentioned below are granted on a reciprocal basis within a same branch of learning:

1. The French *baccalauréat* and the German school-leaving certificate *(deutsche Hochschulreife)* are regarded as being equivalent insofar as they give right of access to higher education in France and in the *Länder* of the German Federal Republic.

2. Candidates who have duly completed two semesters of higher education in the German Federal Republic or an academic year in France may be exempted from a year of study, upon their request.

3. Candidates who can produce a *diplôme d'études universitaires générales (D.E.U.G.)* or an equivalent diploma in France or the *Zwischenprüfung, Diplomvorprüfung* or an equivalent in the *Land* concerned in the German Federal Republic are admitted, upon their request, respectively into the *Hauptstudium* (5th semester) or into the 2nd cycle (3rd academic year). The authority concerned will determine the types of study open to the candidate.

4. Candidates who can prove that they possess a degree on the one hand, or that they have gone through six semesters of education comprising the *Zwischenprüfung* or an equivalent, completed by two *Hauptseminar-Scheine* or an equivalent in the *Land* concerned in the German Federal Republic on the other hand, are admitted, upon their request, respectively into the 7th semester or into the 2nd year of the 2nd cycle (4th academic year). The authority concerned will determine the types of studies open to the candidate.

5. Candidates who can prove that they possess a Master's degree on the one hand, or a *Magister*, the 1st *Staatsexamen* or the *Diplomhauptprüfung* on the other hand, are entitled to continue their studies on the basis of rules currently applicable for the purpose of the *Promotion* or a *doctorat du 3e cycle*. The authority concerned will determine the special subjects between which the candidate must choose. Pursuant to article 8 of the Order of April 16 concerning the *doctorat de 3e cycle*, the candidate may obtain an exemption from the *diplôme d'études approfondies (D.E.A.)*.

6. In view of their qualifications, some candidates may be allowed to enroll for a State thesis or for the "Habilitation".

ARTICLE 3

This general Agreement does not on any account rule out agreements more favourable to the mobility of students concluded between the universities of the two countries with due regard for respective national rules.

ARTICLE 4

Regarding admittance to the State examination *(Staatsprüfung)*, the exemptions provided for in this Agreement are only applicable within the framework of the rules governing these examinations.

ARTICLE 5

Students who wish to continue their education in France on the basis of this Agreement are exempted from the enrolment application procedure set out in article 3 of the Decree No 79-1214 of December 31, 1979.

ARTICLE 6

This Agreement is also applicable in the Land of Berlin save in the event of a declaration to the contrary made by the Government of the German Federal Republic to the Government of the French Republic within a period of three months following its entry into force.

ARTICLE 7

This Agreement will come into force on the date on which it is signed.

Drawn up in Bonn, on July 10, 1980, in duplicate, in French and in German, both texts being authentic.

On behalf of the Government
of the French Republic,
Jean-François Poncet

On behalf of the Government of the German Federal Republic,
Hans-Dietrich Genscher

ANNEX V

FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT ON UNIVERSITY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ITALY

The Government of the Republic of France and the Government of the Republic of Italy,

Moved by the wish to contribute to the development of cultural and scientific relations between the two countries, as defined in the Cultural Agreement entered into in Paris on November 4, 1949,

Have agreed to the following, with a view to promoting cooperation between French universities and Italian universities.

ARTICLE 1

The universities of both countries may enter into agreements with one another providing integrated courses of study leading to the award of French diploma *(Maîtrise)* and of an Italian diploma of the same value *(Laurea)*, issued jointly by the universities concerned in both countries. These courses of study shall be intended for students who have successfully completed the first two years of study in a French or Italian university.

ARTICLE 2

The agreements referred to in Article 1 shall cover the organisation of studies, the assessment procedures, and, where appropriate, research work, as well as the conditions for the issue of diplomas in accordance with the regulations in force in both countries. The agreements shall also define the volume and procedures of teacher exchanges, and state the duration of compulsory residence by students in the university (universities) in the other country.

The examination boards empowered to issue the diplomas referred to in Article 1 shall include at least two teachers who have participated in the integrated courses of study of each of the universities.

ARTICLE 3

After they have been approved by the competent authorities in both countries, the inter-university agreements shall give rise to an exchange of diplomatic notes stating their content, their duration of validity and their effective date. Any amendment or revocation shall also give rise to an exchange of notes.

ARTICLE 4

After the inter-university agreements have taken effect, the governments of both countries shall authorise the transfer of professors of their nationality to the universities involved, in order to permit the courses of study decided upon to be implemented. These teacher exchanges shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations in force in both countries.

ARTICLE 5

Each of the two governments shall notify the other, using the procedures proper to it, of the fulfilment of the formalities required by its internal law for the present agreement to become effective. The present agreement shall become effective upon the date of receipt of the second notification. It may be denounced each year before April 1. In such case, students already engaged in the training courses instituted by virtue of this agreement shall be able to complete these courses.

Drawn up in Paris, on 5 July 1982
in two originals, one in Italian and one in French. Both texts shall be equally authentic.

For the Government of the Republic of Italy
Emilio Colombo

For the Governement of the Republic of France
Claude Cheysson

ANNEX VI

Extract from a CULTURAL AGREEMENT between the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg and the Republic of France

Her Royal Highness, the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, party of the first part,

The President of the Republic of France, party of the second part,

Wishing to adapt to new circumstances the agreement entered into by and between the two countries in 1923 concerning their scientific, literary and scholastic relations;

Have resolved to enter into a new agreement, and have nominated Ambassadors Plenipotentiary for this purpose; said Ambassadors Plenipotentiary, after presenting to each other their credentials in due form, have agreed to the following Articles:

ARTICLE 1

The aim of the present agreement is to promote cooperation between both countries in the fields of education, science and culture, and to institute a permanent exchange of persons, equipment and documentation in these fields.

ARTICLE 2

ARTICLE 3

ARTICLE 4

ARTICLE 5

The Contracting Parties accept in principle that courses of study followed by Luxembourg citizens in France and by French citizens in Luxembourg shall be considered as courses of study followed in their country of origin. A Joint Committee shall submit for approval to the competent Ministers in both countries a detailed list of courses of study which might be subject to the application of this principle of equivalence.

The Contracting Parties further accept that the principle of equivalence can be applied to the mutual recognition of diplomas and degrees. The Joint Committee may suggest partial or total equivalences and submit them for approval to the competent Ministers in both countries.

The Permanent Joint Committee shall be kept informed of reform proposals envisaged by the Contracting Parties in the form of laws or regulations, regarding the organisation of the school or university teaching system and of scientific, literary or artistic life.

ARTICLE 6

ARTICLE 7

ARTICLE 8

ARTICLE 9

ARTICLE 10

ARTICLE 11

ARTICLE 12

The present agreement shall remain in force for a period of five years. If it is not denounced six months before the expiry of this term, it shall be extended for a further period of five years, and so on.

In witness whereof the Ambassadors Plenipotentiary have signed the present agreement, and caused their seals to be affixed thereto.

Drawn up at Luxemburg, in two originals, February 8, 1954.

(*Signed*) **Joseph Bech**

(*Signed*) **Pierre Frieden**

(*Signed*) **Pierre-Alfred Saffroy**

ANNEX VII

TRACTATENBLAD OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

1983 VOLUME, No 101

A. TITLE

Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the Recognition of Equivalent Status in Higher Education, with letters;

Bonn, March 23, 1983.

B. TEXT

Convention between the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the Recognition of Equivalent Status in Higher Education.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

and

the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

have

in the spirit of friendly relations between both States

on the basis of the Cultural Convention of April 27, 1961, and in particular of Articles 1, 3, 8 and 15 thereof,

moved by the wish to simplify the admission to or continuance of studies for students from both States in each of the States party hereto

agreed as follows with respect to the recognition of study periods and study results for purposes of the continuance of studies in institutions of higher education and in the award of academic degrees:

ARTICLE 1

In this Convention, the terms listed below shall have the definitions stated below:

a) *The expression "institutions of higher education":* All universities, colleges and other institutions of higher education lawfully considered in the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Land of the Federal Republic of Germany as having higher educational status, and which are empowered to award doctoral degrees, or where a course of study can be completed by an academic degree or a *staatsexamen*.

b) *The expression "academic degree":* Any diploma or degree awarded by an institution of higher education to document the completion of a course of study.

c) *The expression* staatsexamen *(state examination):* Examinations to be taken under government supervision during or on completion of a course of study in an institution of higher education.

ARTICLE 2

1) The same value shall be accorded in the Kingdom of the Netherlands as in the Federal Republic of Germany, on request, to equivalent courses of study, including final and intermediate examinations, in the Federal Republic of Germany.

2) The same value shall be accorded in the Federal Republic of Germany as in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on request, to equivalent courses of study, including final and intermediate examinations, in the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

ARTICLE 3

Academic degrees and certificates obtained by means of *staatsexamens* shall entitle the holder to admission to further or advanced courses of study in institutions of higher education, without additional examinations, in the event and insofar as the holder of the academic degree or certificate obtained by means of *staatsexamen* is entitled to follow the further or advanced course of study in the state in which the degree or certificate is awarded.

ARTICLE 4

1) Holders of doctoral or academic degrees directly conferring the right to admission to a postgraduate course of study shall be entitled to use such degrees in the same way as they can be used in accordance with the law in the state in which they were awarded.

2) Holders of other academic degrees shall be entitled to use such degrees in the same way as they can be used in accordance with the law in the state in which they were awarded, subject to a declaration by the institution of higher education having awarded the degree.

ARTICLE 5

For admission to *staatsexamen*, the evaluations and recognitions referred to in Article 2 of this Agreement shall be valid under the terms of the appropriate examination regulations.

ARTICLE 6

1) For consultation on all problems arising out of this Agreement, a standing committee of experts shall be appointed, consisting of six members, three of whom shall be nominated by each state. The other state shall be informed of the names of the members by diplomatic channels.

2) The standing committee of experts shall convene at the request of either of the states. The place of the meeting shall be determined by mutual consultation on each occasion.

ARTICLE 7

This Agreement shall be binding on the European territory only of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

ARTICLE 8

This Agreement shall also be valid in the Land of Berlin, unless the government of the Federal Republic of Germany shall, within three months of the effective date of this Agreement, transmit to the government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands a declaration to the contrary.

ARTICLE 9

This agreement shall be effective as of the date of its signature.

DRAWN UP in duplicate in Bonn, on March 23, 1983, one copy each in the Dutch and German languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands,

(*signed*)
K.W. REININK

For the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany,

(*signed*)
LAUTENSCHLAGER

EMBASSY OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

No 2298

Bonn, March 23, 1983

To the Secretary of State
Dr. Hans Werner Lautenschlager
Foreign Ministry
Bonn.

Mr. Secretary of State,

Upon the signature, which took place today, of the Convention between the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on the recognition of equivalence in the university field (hereinafter referred to as the Convention), I have the honour of establishing that in the negotiations Convention has also been reached on the following:

1. Within the disciplines covered by it, the Convention shall grant the recognitions and credits mentioned therein for the purpose of further or continued study (where appropriate including admission to a doctorate).

2. The object of the Convention is to lay down the educational requirements for admission to a course of study in the examination concepts of the two contracting States (1). The Convention consequently grants

(1) This should have read: the States which are party to the Convention.

exemptions from the proof of the educational requirements mentioned only for the purpose of further or continued study. It shall not lead to the awarding of the diploma, degree or certificate for which there is exemption from proof.

3. The Convention does not cover the effectus civilis. After the concluding of the Convention, the States which are party to the Convention shall examine the extent to which the question of the effectus civilis can be settled in an Convention.

4. With regard to the special characteristics of study courses which end with a State examination, the study periods shall only be credited and examinations only recognised, under the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to the respective national examination law.

5. The general terms of admission and restrictions to admission valid in the two contracting States (1) for admission to courses of study and course units applicable shall not be affected by the Convention.

6. The commitment to the Convention for the Federal Republic of Germany shall be interpreted, by virtue of the division of competence between the Federation, the *Länder* and the universities as follows:

   a) Insofar as the government authorities of the *Länder* are competent for decisions by virtue of the Convention, the Convention shall be directly applicable.

   b) Insofar as the universities are competent for the decision, the Convention shall be applicable as a recommendation for the universities. It shall be directly applicable where, in the respective examination regulations, the provision contained in § 6, point 2, sentence 3 of the 'General conditions for diploma examination regulations' with the wording

   For the equivalence of study periods and the results of study at foreign universities, the equivalence agreements approved by the Standing Conference of the Minister of Culture, Education and the Arts and the West German Conference of Principals shall prevail is included.

7. The commitment to the Convention of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall be interpreted as follows:

   a) Insofar as government authorities are competent for decisions by virtue of the Convention, the Convention shall be directly applicable.

   b) Insofar as the universities are competent for the decision, the Convention shall be applicable as a recommendation for the universities.

8. With regard to Article 4 of the Convention, the Kingdom of the Netherlands states that it interprets paragraph 2 to mean that the holder of a foreign academic degree in the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall not be required to add the awarding university to his degree.

   The Federal Republic of Germany states that paragraph 1 cannot be recognised in Schleswig-Holstein. There it is laid down in a legal provision that a foreign degree can only be given in the original form subject to the addition of the awarding university.

9. Universities, within the meaning of Article 1 of the Convention are in the Netherlands:

   a) the universities and colleges named in Article 15 of the law on academic education (Official Journal 1975, 729), i.e.:
      — the State Universities in Leiden, Groningen, Utrecht and Rotterdam,
      — the State Technological Institutes in Delft, Eindhoven and Enschede,
      — the State Agricultural Institute in Wageningen,
      — the Municipal University in Amsterdam,
      — the special universities in Amsterdam and Nimwegen,
      — the special University for Social Sciences and the Humanities in Tilburg;

   b) the State University of Limburg set up by the Law on the State University of Limburg (Official Journal 1975, 717);

   c) the inter-university institutes set up between the universities and colleges named under a) and b);

   d) the special universities and colleges provided pursuant to article 118 of the Law on Academic Education for this purpose, insofar as this concerns the doctorates and certificates named in the relevant decree

awarded after passing examinations. At the time of the conclusion of the Convention, this applies for the following universities:

— the Catholic theological colleges in Tilburg, Amsterdam and Heerlen, concerning the doctorate and the certificate for passing a doctoral examination in theology (Royal Decree of 9 September 1974, Official Journal 539);

— the theological college of the Reformed Churches in the Netherlands in Kampen, Oudestraat 6, together with the Johannes Calvin Academy supported by the Johannes Calvin Institute in Kampen, concerning the doctorate and the certificate for passing a doctoral examination in theology (Royal Decree of 8 March 1975, Official Journal 109);

— the theological college of the Reformed Churches ('Vrijgemaakt') in Kampen, Broederweg 15, concerning the doctorate and the certificate for passing a doctoral examination in theology (Royal Decree of 8 March 1975, Official Journal 109);

— the theological college of the Christian Reformed Churches in the Netherlands in Apeldoorn, concerning the certificate for passing a final examination (Royal Decree of 8 March 1975, Official Journal 109 and the doctorate and the certificate for passing a doctoral examination in theology (Royal Decree of 2 February 1979, Official Journal 43);

— the Catholic theological college in Utrecht, concerning the doctorate and the certificate for passing a doctoral examination in theology (Royal Decree of 23 January 1976, Official Journal 33).

10. On account of the present differences between the two States concluding the Convention in the legal definition of the university field, it is stressed that all further institutions which are recognized by law the status of university within the meaning of Article 1 of the Convention shall be covered by the Convention.

I would like to suggest that this letter and your confirmation in reply shall form an agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, which shall be an essential part of the Convention and which shall come into force on the same day and under the same conditions as the Convention.»

Yours faithfully,

(*signed*)
K.W. REININK

Dr. K.W. Reinink,
Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

THE SECRETARY FOREIGN MINISTRY

Bonn, 23 March 1983

His Excellency
Dr. Kasper Willem Reinink
Extraordinary and plenipotentiary
Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
Sträßchensweg 10
5300 Bonn 1

Your Excellency,

I have the honour of confirming that I have duly received your letter of today, the German version of which read as follows:

'Dear Sir,

Upon the signature, which took place today, of the Convention between the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on the recognition of equivalence in the university field (hereinafter referred to as the Convention), I have the honour of establishing that in the negotiations Convention has also been reached on the following:

1. Within the disciplines covered by it, the Convention shall grant the recognitions and credits mentioned therein for the purpose of further or continued study (where appropriate including admission to a doctorate).

2. The object of the Convention is to lay down the educational requirements for admission to a course of study in the examination concepts of the two contracting States (1). The Convention consequently grants exemptions from the proof of the educational requirements mentioned only for the purpose of further or continued study. It shall not lead to the awarding of the diploma, degree or certificate for which there is exemption from proof.

3. The Convention does not cover the effectus civilis. After the concluding of the Convention, the States which are party to the Convention shall examine the extent to which the question of the effectus civilis can be settled in an Convention.

4. With regard to the special characteristics of study courses which end with a State examination, the study periods shall only be credited and examinations only recognised, under the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to the respective national examination law.

5. The general terms of admission and restrictions to admission valid in the two contracting States (1) for admission to courses of study and course units applicable shall not be affected by the Convention.

6. The commitment to the Convention for the Federal Republic of Germany shall be interpreted, by virtue of the division of competence between the Federation, the *Länder* and the universities as follows:

   a) Insofar as the government authorities of the *Länder* are competent for decisions by virtue of the Convention, the Convention shall be directly applicable.

   b) Insofar as the universities are competent for the decision, the Convention shall be applicable as a recommendation for the universities. It shall be directly applicable where, in the respective examination regulations, the provision contained in § 6, point 2, sentence 3 of the 'General conditions for diploma examination regulations' with the wording

   For the equivalence of study periods and the results of study at foreign universities, the equivalence agreements approved by the Standing Conference of the Minister of Culture, Education and the Arts and the West German Conference of Principals shall prevail is included.

7. The commitment to the Convention of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall be interpreted as follows:

   a) Insofar as government authorities are competent for decisions by virtue of the Convention, the Convention shall be directly applicable.

   b) Insofar as the universities are competent for the decision, the Convention shall be applicable as a recommendation for the universities.

8. With regard to Article 4 of the Convention, the Kingdom of the Netherlands states that it interprets paragraph 2 to mean that the holder of a foreign academic degree in the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall not be required to add the awarding university to his degree.

   The Federal Republic of Germany states that paragraph 1 cannot be recognised in Schleswig-Holstein. There it is laid down in a legal provision that a foreign degree can only be given in the original form subject to the addition of the awarding university.

9. Universities, within the meaning of Article 1 of the Convention are in the Netherlands:

   a) the universities and colleges named in Article 15 of the law on academic education (Official Journal 1975, 729), i.e.:
      — the State Universities in Leiden, Groningen, Utrecht and Rotterdam,
      — the State Technological Institutes in Delft, Eindhoven and Enschede,
      — the State Agricultural Institute in Wageningen,
      — the Municipal University in Amsterdam,
      — the special universities in Amsterdam and Nimwegen,
      — the special University for Social Sciences and the Humanities in Tilburg;

   b) the State University of Limburg set up by the Law on the State University of Limburg (Official Journal 1975, 717);

   c) the inter-university institutes set up between the universities and colleges named under a) and b);

(1) This should have read: the States which are party to the Convention.

d) the special universities and colleges provided pursuant to article 118 of the Law on Academic Education for this purpose, insofar as this concerns the doctorates and certificates named in the relevant decree awarded after passing examinations. At the time of the conclusion of the Convention, this applies for the following universities:

— the Catholic theological colleges in Tilburg, Amsterdam and Heerlen, concerning the doctorate and the certificate for passing a doctoral examination in theology (Royal Decree of 9 September 1974, Official Journal 539);

— the theological college of the Reformed Churches in the Netherlands in Kampen, Oudestraat 6, together with the Johannes Calvin Academy supported by the Johannes Calvin Institute in Kampen, concerning the doctorate and the certificate for passing a doctoral examination in theology (Royal Decree of 8 March 1975, Official Journal 109);

— the theological college of the Reformed Churches ('Vrijgemaakt') in Kampen, Broederweg 15, concerning the doctorate and the certificate for passing a doctoral examination in theology (Royal Decree of 8 March 1975, Official Journal 109);

— the theological college of the Christian Reformed Churches in the Netherlands in Apeldoorn, concerning the certificate for passing a final examination (Royal Decree of 8 March 1975, Official Journal 109 and the doctorate and the certificate for passing a doctoral examination in theology (Royal Decree of 2 February 1979, Official Journal 43);

— the Catholic theological college in Utrecht, concerning the doctorate and the certificate for passing a doctoral examination in theology (Royal Decree of 23 January 1976, Official Journal 33).

10. On account of the present differences between the two States concluding the Convention in the legal definition of the university field, it is stressed that all further institutions which are recognized by law the status of university within the meaning of Article 1 of the Convention shall be covered by the Convention.

I would like to suggest that this letter and your confirmation in reply shall form an agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, which shall be an essential part of the agreement and which shall come into force on the same day and under the same conditions as the Convention.»

I have the honour of confirming that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany agrees to the content of your letter.

Please accept the assurance of my highest esteem.

(*signed*)
LAUTENSCHLAGER

D. PARLIAMENT

In consequence of Additional Article XXI, first paragraph, sub-paragraph b, of the Constitution, in conjunction with Article 62, first paragraph, sub-paragraph b, of the Constitution, according to the 1972 text, the Convention does not require the ratification of Parliament.

G. EFFECTIVE DATE

In consequence of Article 9 of the Convention, the provisions of the Convention and letter became effective on March 23, 1983.

With regard to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Convention with letters is valid for the Netherlands only in consequence of Article 7 of the Convention.

J. RECITALS

The text of the Cultural Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany executed at 's-Gravenhage on April 27, 1961, to which reference is made in the preamble to the present Convention, is in Trb. 1961, 45. See also Trb. 1969, 7.

Issued on the twenty-third of June 1983.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

(Signed)
H. VAN DEN BROEK

ANNEX VIII

§ 744. — Exchange of Notes, August 20-November 22, 1963, between Italy and Spain, concerning Mutual Recognition of Italian and Spanish Diplomas (1)

Note from the Ambassador of Spain in Rome to the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Minister,

On behalf of the Spanish government, I have honour in proposing you that in conformity with the provisions contained in Article 10 of the Cultural Agreement between Spain and Italy, the proposals put forward at the 6th Session of the Joint Commission concerning the application of the aforementioned Cultural Agreement be considered as an Annex to the latter and that this letter and your answer to it be considered as an Exchange of Notes as provided for in Article 10.

The proposals will read as follows:

"1. With the object of the recognition of the respective titles, the equivalence tables A-1, A-2, B-1, B-2, D-1 and D-2 enclosed herewith are approved.

2. The authorities concerned in each country will closely cooperate to repress any transgression to the respective legislations regarding the protection of artistic, bibliographic and documentary heritage."

The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Spanish Ambassador to Rome

Excellency,

I am honoured to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's letter no. 113, dated August 20 last, in which Your Excellency suggests that, in accordance with Article 10 of the Cultural Agreement between Spain and Italy, the proposals put forward at the 6th Meeting of the Joint Committee for the application of the aforesaid cultural agreement, should be considered as an annex to the agreement itself, and that the present note and Your Excellency's reply should represent the exchange referred to in the aforementioned Article 10.

The text of the proposals in question is drafted in the following terms:

"1. The annexed equivalency tables A-1, A-2, B-1, B-2, D-1 and D-2 are approved for purposes of mutual recognition of the respective diplomas.

2. The competent authorities of both countries shall cooperate closely in repressing violations of the respective legislations concerning the protection of the artistic, bibliographic and documentary heritage."

It is my honour to transmit to Your Excellency the agreement of the Italian Government as to the content of the present letter.

Executive Order of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated August 31, 1963 — Approval of the List of Spanish Secondary Education Diplomas for Admission to Italian Universities and Institutions of Higher Education — (Published in the "Government Gazette" No 248, dated September 20, 1963).

In consideration of Act No 8 of January 3, 1957, ratifying the Cultural Agreement between Italy and Spain signed in Rome on August 11, 1955;

In consideration of the Order in Council of the President No 859, dated June 18, 1960;

In consideration of Article 147 of the Consolidated University Education Acts, approved by Royal Decree No 1592, dated August 31, 1933;

In consideration of the reports of the Joint Commission for the Application of the Cultural Agreement in question;

In consideration of the advice of the Higher Council on Education;

In consideration of the advisability of applying the Agreement with respect to equivalency between diplomas for admission to university courses;

Orders:

ARTICLE ONE — The following list of Spanish secondary education diplomas granting admission to degree or diploma courses for the award of the Italian academic diplomas entered opposite them, is approved:

(1) Effective date: November 22, 1963. The equivalency tables are in integral part of the Cultural Agreement of August 11, 1955.

Title of degree or diploma course in Italian universities, and Spanish secondary education diploma

TABLE A-1

Italian university faculties and institutes	Diplomas awarded (preceded by a sequence number, one for each individual diploma)	Table (1)	Spanish secondary education diploma for admission to courses leading to the university diploma mentioned opposite
Facoltà di giurisprudenza	1) Laurea in giurisprudenza	III	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras
	Laurea in scienze politiche	IV	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias
	Diploma in statistica	V	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias Título de profesor mercantil
Facoltà di scienze politiche	2) Laurea in scienze politiche	IV	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias
	Laurea in economia e commercio	VIII	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias Título de profesor mercantil
	Diploma in statistica	V	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias Título de profesor mercantil
Facoltà di economia e commercio	3) Laurea in economia e commercio	VIII	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias Título de profesor mercantil
	Diploma in statistica	V	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias Título de profesor mercantil
	4) Laurea in lingue e letterature straniere	IX	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias Título de maestro de enseñanza primaria
Facoltà di scienze statistiche, demografiche ed attuariali	5) Diploma in statistica	V	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias Título de profesor mercantil
	6) Laurea in scienze statistiche e demografiche	VI	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias Título de profesor mercantil
	7) Laurea in scienze statistiche ed attuariali	VII	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras

(continued...)

TABLE A-1 *(continued)*

Italian university faculties and institutes	Diplomas awarded (preceded by a sequence number, one for each individual diploma)	Table[1]	Spanish secondary education diploma for admission to courses leading to the university diploma mentioned opposite
			Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias
			Título de profesor mercantil
Facoltà di lettere e filosofia	8) Laurea in lettere	XII	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras
	9) Laurea in filosofia	XIII	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras
	10) Laurea in geografia	XXXIII	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras
			Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias
			Título de profesor mercantil
	11) Laurea in lingue e letterature straniere moderne	XIII-bis	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras
Facoltà di magistero	12) Laurea in materie letterarie	XIV	Título de maestro de enseñanza primaria con exámen de admisión[2]
	13) Laurea in pedagogia	XV	Título de maestro de enseñanza primaria con exámen de admisión[2]
	14) Laurea in lingue a letterature straniere ale	XVI	Título de maestro de enseñanza primaria con exámen de admisión[2]
	15) Diploma di abilitazione alla vigilanza nelle scuole elementari	XVII	Título de maestro de enseñanza primaria con exámen de admisión[2]
Facoltà di lingue e letterature straniere	Laurea in lingue e letterature straniere	IX	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras
			Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias
			Título de maestro de enseñanza primaria
Facoltà di medicina e chirurgia	16) Laurea in medicina e chirurgia	XVIII	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias
Facoltà di scienze matematiche, fisiche e naturali	17) Laurea in chimica	XIX	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias
			Título de perito o aparejador de las Escuelas Técnicas de grado medio
			Título de bachiller laboral superior, con certificado de haber aprobado el exámen del curso de integración para la inscripción en la Universidad
	Laurea in chimica industriale	XX	
	18) Laurea in fisica	[3]	
	19) Laurea in matematica	[3]	
	20) Laurea in scienze naturali	XXIV	
	21) Laurea in scienze biologiche	XXV	
	22) Laurea in scienze geologiche	XXVI	
	Laurea in geografia	XXXIII	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras
			Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias
			Título de profesor mercantil
Facoltà di chimica industriale	23) Laurea in chimica industriale	XX	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias

(continued...)

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TABLE A-1 *(continued)*

Italian university faculties and institutes	Diplomas awarded (preceded by a sequence number, one for each individual diploma)	Table [1]	Spanish secondary education diploma for admission to courses leading to the university diploma mentioned opposite
			Título de perito o aparejador de las Escuelas Técnicas de grado medio Título de bachiller laboral superior, con certificado de haber aprobado el exámen del curso de integración para la inscripción en la Universidad
Facoltà di farmacia	24) Laurea in farmacia	XXVII	
Facoltà di ingegneria	25) Laurea in ingegneria civile	[4]	
	26) Laurea in ingegneria meccanica	[4]	
	27) Laurea in ingegneria elettrotecnica	[4]	
	28) Laurea in ingegneria chimica	[4]	
	29) Laurea in ingegneria navale e meccanica	[4]	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias Título de perito o aparejador de las Escuelas Técnicas de grado medio Título de bachiller laboral superior, con certificado de haber aprobado el exámen del curso de integración para la inscripción en la Universidad
Facoltà di ingegneria	30) Laurea in ingegneria aeronautica	[4]	
	31) Laurea in ingegneria mineraria	[4]	
	32) Laurea in ingegneria elettronica	[4]	
	33) Laurea in ingegneria nucleare	[4]	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias Título de perito o aparejador de las Escuelas Técnicas de grado medio Título de bachiller laboral superior, con certificado de haber aprobado el exámen del curso de integración para la inscripción en la Universidad
Facoltà di architettura	34) Laurea in architettura	XXX	
Facoltà di agraria	35) Laurea in scienze agrarie	XXXI	
	36) Laurea in scienze forestali	XXXII	
Facoltà di medicina veterinaria	37) Laurea in veterinaria	XXXIII	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias
Istituto orientale universitario di Napoli	38) Laurea in lingue e civiltà orientali	[4]	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras
	39) Laurea in lingue, letterature ed istituzioni dell'Europa orientale	[5]	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias Título de perito mercantil

(continued...)

TABLE A-1 *(continued)*

Italian university faculties and institutes	Diplomas awarded (preceded by a sequence number, one for each individual diploma)	Table (1)	Spanish secondary education diploma for admission to courses leading to the university diploma mentioned opposite
	40) Laurea in lingue, letterature ed istituzioni dell'Europea occidentale	(5)	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias Título de perito mercantil
Istituto universitario navale di Napoli	41) Laurea in discipline nautiche	(5)	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias Título de piloto civil
	42) Laurea in scienze economiche marittime	(5)	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias Título de profesor mercantil
Istituto universitario di educazione fisica di Roma	43) Diploma in educazione fisica	(5)	Certificado del curso preuniversitario en letras Certificado del curso preuniversitario en ciencias

Notes to Table A-1:

(1) The tables are included in the *Disposizioni sull'Ordinamento didattico universitario* (Provisions concerning University Teaching Regulations), approved by Royal Decree No 1652, dated September 30, 1938.

(2) Students may be exempted from sitting the entrance examination if they have already passed it in Spain at the Faculty of Arts and Philosophy.

(3) The table of the degree courses in Physics and Mathematics was published in the *Government Gazette* No 15 dated January 8, 1961, Order in Council No 1692, dated July 28, 1960.

(4) The tables of degree courses in Engineering were published in the *Government Gazette* No 49, dated February 26, 1960, Order in Council No 58, dated January 31, 1960.

(5) The tables of the teaching and educational regulations of the Oriental University Institution of Naples, the Naval University Institution of Naples, and the Rome University Institute of Physical Education are not included in the *Dispozioni sull'Ordinamento didattico universitario* referred to in (1), but in the bylaws and statutes of the institutions themselves.

TABLE A-2

Higher Technical Schools and Faculties of Spanish Universities	Diplomas awarded	Tables (1)	Italian secondary education diploma for admission to courses leading to the university diploma mentioned opposite
Escuelas Técnicas Superiores	1) Ingeniero de canunos canales y puertos	VI-1	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica
	2) Ingeniero de montes	VI-2	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica
	3) Ingeniero agronomo	VI-3	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica
	4) Ingeniero de minas	VI-4	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica
	5) Ingeniero de telecomunicación	VI-5	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica
	6) Ingeniero aeronáutico	VI-6	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica
	7) Ingeniero naval	VI-7	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica

(continued...)

TABLE A-2 *(continued)*

Higher Technical Schools and Faculties of Spanish Universities	Diplomas awarded	Tables (1)	Italian secondary education diploma for admission to courses leading to the university diploma mentioned opposite
	8) Ingeniero industrial	VI-8	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica
	9) Arquitecto	VI-9	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica Diploma di maturità artistica, II sezione
Facultad de Ciencias	10) Licenciado en ciencias fisicas	VII-1	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica
	11) Licenciado en ciencias quimicas	VII-2	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica
	12) Licenciado en matemáticas	VII-3	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica
	13) Licenciado en ciencias biológicas	VII-4	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica
	14) Licenciado en ciencias geológicas	VII-5	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica
Facultad de farmacia	15) Licenciado en farmacia	VIII-1	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica
Facultad de medicina	16) Licenciado en medicina	IX-1	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica
Facultad de derecho	17) Licenciado en derecho	X-1	Diploma di maturità classica
Facultad de filosofia y letras	18) Licenciado en filosofia	XI-1	Diploma di maturità classica
	19) Licenciado en historia	XI-2	Diploma di maturità classica
	20) Licenciado en historia de América	XI-3	Diploma di maturità classica
	21) Licenciado en filología	XI-4a XI-4b XI-4c	Diploma di maturità classica
	22) Licenciado en filología semitica	XI-5	Diploma di maturità classica
Facultad de filosofia y letras	23) Licenciado en filologia románica	XI-6	Diploma di maturità classica
	24) Licenciado en filología moderna	XI-7 XI-8 XI-9 XI-10	Diploma di maturità classica
	25) Licenciado en pedagogía	XI-11	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di abilitazione magistrale con esame di ammissione (2)
Facultad de ciencias políticas económicas y comerciales	26) Licenciado en ciencias políticas	XII-1	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica
	27) Licenciado en ciencias económicas	XII-2	Diploma di maturità classica Diploma di maturità scientifica Diploma di abilitazione tecnica commerciale
Facultad de veterinaria	28) Licenciado en veterinaria	XIII-1	Diploma di maturità classica e scientifica

Notes to Table A-2:

(1) The tables are included in the *Planes de Estudios* (Course Schedules) published by the General Technical Secretariat of the Spanish Ministry of Education.

(2) Students may be exempted from sitting this entrance examination if they have already passed it in Italy at the Faculty of Arts.

TABLE B-1

Licenciados and *doctores* (graduates and doctors) of Spanish universities may obtain the doctor's degree stated below in an Italian university or university-level institution subject to writing and defending a thesis at the competent Faculty, and in addition, for the Faculties of Law, Political Science, Humanities, Foreign Language and Literature, Economy and Commerce, and the Arts, subject to passing examinations in two subjects for *licencados* and one for *doctores*.

Spanish academic diploma	Table containing the courses prescribed for obtaining the university diploma mentioned opposite [1]		Italian academic diploma
Licenciatura y doctorado en:			
1) Ciencias físicas	VII-1	[2]	Laurea in fisica
2) Ciencias químicas	VII-2	XIX	Laurea in chimica
		XX	Laurea in chimica industriale
3) Matemáticas	VII-3	[2]	Laurea in matematica
4) Ciencias biológicas	VII-4	XXIV	Laurea in scienze naturali
		XXV	Laurea in scienze biologiche
5) Ciencias geológicas	VII-5	XXIV	Laurea in scienze naturali
		XXVI	Laurea in scienze geologiche
Licenciatura y doctorado en:			
6) Farmacia	VIII-1	XXVII	Laurea in farmacia
Licenciatura y doctorado en:			
7) Medicina	IX-1	XVIII	Laurea in medicina e chirurgia
Licenciatura y doctorado en:			
8) Derecho	X-1	III	Laurea in giurisprudenza
Licenciatura y doctorado en:			
9) Filosofía	XI-1	XIII	Laurea in filosofia
10) Historia	XI-2	XII	Laurea in lettere
11) Historia de América	XI-3	XII	Laurea in lettere
12) Filología clásica	XI-4a	XII	Laurea in lettere indirizzo classico
		XI-4b	
		XI-4c	
13) Filología semítica	XI-5	XII	Laurea in lettere
		XIII-bis	Laurea in lingue e letterature straniere moderne, indirizzo orientale
14) Filología románica	XI-6	XII	Laurea in lettere
15) Filología moderna	XI-7	XII	Laurea in lettere, indirizzo moderno
	XI-8	XIII-bis	Laurea in lingue e letterature straniere moderne, indirizzo europeo
	XI-9	IX	Laurea in lingue e letterature straniere
	XI-10	XVI	Laurea in lingue e letterature straniere
16) Pedagogía	XI-11	XV	Laurea in pedagogia
Licenciatura y doctorado en:			
17) Ciencias políticas	XII-1	IV	Laurea in scienze politiche
18) Ciencias económicas	XII-2	VIII	Laurea in economia e commercio
Licenciatura y doctorado en:			
19) Veterinaria	XIII-1	XXXIII	Laurea in veterinaria

General Note to Table B-1:
The present table does not include the degrees awarded by the faculty of Arts (except for the Bachelor's degrees in Education and in Foreign Language and Literature), the Faculty of Demographic and Actuarial Statistical Science, the Oriental University Institution of Naples, the Naval University Institution of Naples, or the Rome University Institute of Physical Education, as the curriculum of these Faculties or University Institutions does not have an equivalent in the organization of Spanish universities and university-level institutions. It will however be noted that the legislation of both countries allows for the recognition of periods of study spent at foreign universities or university-level institutions having different curricula.

TABLE B-2

Dottori (doctors) of Italian universities may obtain the degree of *licenciado* (bachelor's degree) stated below in a Spanish university, after passing an examination in two subjects chosen by the corresponding Faculty from among those included in its own curriculum. In addition, these doctors may obtain the doctor's degree stated below in a Spanish university after writing and defending a thesis in the corresponding Faculty, and, in the case of the Faculties of Law, Political and Economic Science, and Humanities, after passing examinations in two subjects included in the curriculum of the faculty.

Italian academic diploma	Table containing the courses prescribed for obtaining the university diploma mentioned opposite (1)		Spanish academic diploma
1) Laurea in giurisprudenza	III	X-1	Licenciatura y doctorado en derecho
2) Laurea in scienze politiche	IV	XII-1	Licenciatura y doctorado en ciencias políticas
3) Laurea in economia e commercio	VIII	XII-2	Licenciatura y doctorado en ciencias económicas
4) Laurea in lettere	XII	XI-2 XI-3 XI-5 XI-6	Licenciatura y doctorado en filosofía y letras: Secciones de historia, historia de América, filología semítica, filología románica
5) Laurea in lettere indirizzo classico	XII	XI-4a XI-4b XI-4c	Licenciatura y doctorado en filosofía y letras: Sección de filología clásica
6) Laurea in lingue e letterature straniere moderne, indirizzo orientale	XIII-bis	XI-5	Licenciatura y doctorado en filosofía y letras: Sección de filología semítica
7) Laurea in lettere indirizzo moderno	XII		
8) Laurea in lingue e letterature straniere moderne, indirizzo europeo	XIII-bis	XI-7 XI-8 XI-9 XI-10	Licenciatura y doctorado en filosofía y letras: Sección de filología moderna
9) Laurea in lingue e letterature straniere	IX XVI		
10) Laurea in Filosofía	XIII	XI-1	Licenciatura y doctorado en filosofía y letras: Sección de filosofía
11) Laurea in pedagogia	XV	XI-11	Licenciatura y doctorado en filosofía y letras: Sección de pedagogia
12) Laurea in medicina e chirurgia	XVIII	IX-1	Licenciatura y doctorado en medicina
13) Laurea in chimica	XIX	VII-2	Licenciatura y doctorado en ciencias químicas
14) Laurea in chimica industriale	XX		
15) Laurea in fisica	(2)	VII-1	Licenciatura y doctorado en ciencias físicas
16) Laurea in matematica	(2)	VII-3	Licenciatura y doctorado en matemáticas
17) Laurea in scienze naturali	XXIV	VII-4	Licenciatura y doctorado en ciencias biológicas
		VII-5	Licenciatura y doctorado en ciencias geológicas
18) Laurea in science biologiche	XXV	VII-4	Licenciatura y doctorado en ciencias biológicas
19) Laurea in scienze geologiche	XXVI	VII-5	Licenciatura y doctorado en ciencias geológicas
20) Laurea in farmacia	XXVII	VIII-1	Licenciatura y doctorado en farmacia
21) Laurea in veterinaria	XXXIII	XIII-1	Licenciatura y doctorado en veterinaria

Notes to Table B-1 and B-2:

(1) The Spanish tables are included in the *Planes de Estudios* (Course Schedules) published by the General Technical Secretariat of the Spanish Ministry of Education. The Italian tables are included in the *Disposizioni sull'Ordinamento didattico universitario* (Provisions concerning University Teaching Regulations) approved by the Royal Decree No 1652, dated September 30, 1938.

(2) The table of the degree courses in Physics and Mathematics was published in the *Government Gazette* No 15, dated January 8, 1961, Order in Council No 1692, dated July 28, 1960.

TABLE D-1

Equivalences between periods of study spent and diplomas gained in Spanish and Italian secondary education institutions of various types and levels in order to pursue studies in similar schools in the other country.

Studies performed in Spain	Studies to be continued in Italy
Successful completion of the 4th or 5th year of the five-year *bachillerato laboral elemental* course	Italian professional qualification certificate without additional examinations.
Bachiller laboral elemental	Diploma of Italian technical school, with additional examinations; registration in 2nd or 3rd year of Italian professional institutes, with additional examinations. Registration in 2nd year of Italian technical institutes—excluding technical commercial institutes—with additional examinations.
Bachiller laboral superior	Registration in the final or penultimate year of an Italian professional institute, with additional examinations.
Bachiller elemental general	Registration in the first year of Italian technical institutes of all types, without examinations.
Periods of study performed in *Escuelas tecnicas de grado medio* (Middle Technical Schools)	Registration in a corresponding class of an Italian technical institute—except for technical commercial institutes—with additional examinations.
Successful completion of the 4th year of the *bachillerato general elemental* course	Registration in the 2nd year of an Italian academic, scientific or teacher training senior secondary school.
Successful completion of the 5th year of the *bachillerato general superior* course	Registration in the 3rd year of an Italian academic, scientific or teacher training senior secondary school, without additional examinations, or in the 4th year with additional examinations.
Successful completion of the 6th year of the *bachillerato general superior* course	Registration in the 4th year of an Italian academic, scientific or teacher training senior secondary school, without additional examinations, or in the 5th year with additional examinations.

TABLE D-2

Equivalences between periods of study spent and diplomas gained in Italian and Spanish secondary education institutions of various types and levels in order to pursue studies in similar schools in the other country.

Studies performed in Italy	Studies to be continued in Spain
Italian professional qualification certificate	Registration in the -th year of the five-year *bachillerato laboral elemental* course.
Italian technical schools diploma	*Bachiller laboral elemental*, with additional examinations.
Italian professional institues diploma	Registration in the final year of the *bachiller laboral superior* course, with additional examination.
Italian secondary school diploma	Registration in the preparatory course for the *Escuelas técnicas de grado medio* (Middle Technical Schools).
Successful completion of the first class in an Italian academic, scientific or teacher training senior secondary school	Registration in the 5th year of the *bachillerato general superior*.
Successful completion of the second class in an Italian academic, scientific or teacher training senior secondary school	Registration in the 6th year of the *bachillerato general superior*.

(continued...)

TABLE D-2 *(continued)*

Studies performed in Italy	Studies to be continued in Spain
Successful completion of the third class in an Italian academic, scientific or teacher training senior secondary school	Registration in the pre-university course, with additional examinations.
Successful completion of the fourth class in an Italian academic, scientific or teacher training senior secondary school	Registration in the pre-university course, without additional examinations.
Technical commercial qualification	Registration in the final year of the *Escuelas Superiores de Comercio* (Higher Schools of Commerce), without additional examinations.
Trading qualification	Registration in the 4th year of an *Instituto Técnico Comercial* (Technical Commercial Institute), with additional examinations, or the 5th year without additional examinations.

Notes to Tables D-1 and D-2:
All special cases not specified in the present tables will be dealt with by analogy with the specifications of the present table.
The equivalencies included in the present tables are applicable to schools of the same type and orientation operating in both countries.

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